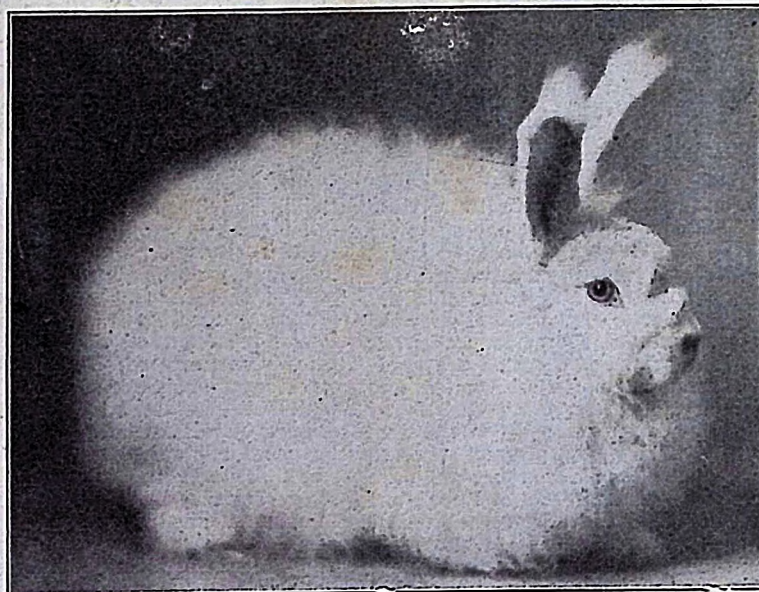


SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

America's Most Read Rabbit Magazine



"Fairy Fay" One of the First Angoras Imported from England. This Doe was Imported by A. Weygandt, Secretary of the A. R. & C. B. A.

This Angora Special should prove to the Breeders, Exhibitors and the General Public that the breeding of rabbits is not only a plaything and a hobby, but even in its infancy is showing great commercial possibilities. It needs encouragement along this line from local, state and National Associations. Our Trade Journals and especially Small Stock Magazine are doing their part, but if they are to continue to do so, we must patronize them, not only in seeking club and association publicity through their columns, but in giving them financial support so that they may reach new breeders. Encourage 4-H Club work. Read Keith Forbush's article on the Editorial page in this issue.

JOHN C. FEHR,

President A. R. & C. B. A.

September 1941

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TODAY, A GOOD WOOL MARKET ---TOMORROW?

By H. C. GILBERT, East Haven, Conn.

One of the most common questions asked by potential breeders today is "Can I be assured of a steady market for the wool if I go into the raising of Angoras?" To this we can only say that today we have a very good market, at prices which assure the breeder a good profit providing his rabbitry is properly managed. However, in order to continue to enjoy this good market, it is essential that we keep our eyes open to new developments, and by long-range planning, work towards constantly improving our product and increasing production. This article is written with the idea of acquainting the breeder with some of the problems which now confront us with the marketing of the wool, so that we all can work towards overcoming them.

Japanese Competition: So far this year, the United States has imported from Japan approximately 54,000 pounds of Angora wool, at an average price of \$2.61 per pound. This in itself presents a very serious problem due to the volume and price. The first reaction to this seems to be that a higher tariff should be imposed on this Japanese wool to prevent this below-cost competition. In fact that was my first reaction, and we now have the matter up with Washington. Upon presentation of certain figures, the present duty can be increased 50% which will help a great deal.

After giving the matter further thought, I recalled that a few years ago we had competition from France and much was said at that time about having a higher duty. I began to realize that when we begin to be hurt, we start hollering that we want the government to do something. As long as we want someone else to do something for us, we will never remedy or overcome the problem that keeps popping up every so often — foreign competition. Look at France for instance. Did Japan or England or the United States ever give France any competition? Now, in fact United States and Japanese wool sold at far less money per pound than French, but still the French shipped in thousands of pounds of wool and yarn annually to the United States before the war. This, I think, gives us another solution—we must take a page from the French book—they produced VOLUME along with UNIFORM TYPE OF FIBRE. When we have put our production

and quality of fibre to a place where the mills will pay our price and PREFER our wool, we won't have to worry whether Japan or any other country wants \$1.00 per pound or \$5.00 per pound.

Length of Fibre: Remember, it is the mills who decide the grading and type of fibre wanted, and they in turn are dictated to by style, and uses to which the wool will be put. The grading standard used by England, France and even Japan is 3-inch and over for No. 1 wool while in the United States the commonly accepted grading is 2½ inches or longer. Thus we have already lowered the universally accepted standard by ½-inch; to lower it still further by including shorter lengths in this grade, or in fact, to lower any other grade, will in competition work to our own disadvantage. It is therefore important that at least we maintain the 2½-inch requirement, and not try to get by with shorter wool. Some breeders are inclined to clip a little too soon. If they would allow the wool to grow a few weeks longer the length would be up to the requirement and they would find they would have less of the shorter grades, which of course means higher returns. Try it and see for yourself.

Type of Fibre: Quite often the breeders write me and say "How do you get 75% or 80% No. 1 wool and how do you get 2½-inch wool or better — my wool mats before it gets to be 2 inches and I have to clip. The answer of course, is that the wool is too fine. These complaints come from people who have French as well as those who have English rabbits. I can only say that in your breeding, remember that first and foremost it is the wool that will mean a profit or a loss, and your main consideration should be to improve the quality and quantity of your wool, thereby not only improving yourself but the industry as a whole. Too many people have been lead to believe that all they need to do is to buy a few rabbits and merely "mate

them" and this is all there is to it, and that no special knowledge is required. However, the raising of Angoras should be given the same careful thought and study as is given to the raising of cattle where milk production or meat is the prime consideration; or chickens, where you breed for higher egg production, etc. Good breeding is a science which can only be gained by careful observation, and the reading of good books on genealogy. There are many of these in your local library, and they do not necessarily have to be on rabbits—any good book on any animal is all right, and the same principle will apply to rabbits.

Fundamentally, as far as the wool is concerned, if your wool is too fine, always breed together the rabbits which have the coarser wool. However, this does not mean that you should breed for "hair"—it should be mostly of the "ideal" type of wool, with a small percentage of guard hairs. As described in the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Guide Book the "Ideal" wool is fine, silky and wavy at the base, commencing about half way out and merging into a fairly strong pointed tip. In the past we have produced too much of the very fine and silky wool which mats easily and is very troublesome to the breeder. A great improvement has been shown in the last year on this and today we find that about 60% of the wool is of the coarser type whereas in the past it was only 20% to 25%. With a coarser fibre there is less labor for the breeder and a higher percentage of No. 1 and No. 2 which of course means higher returns. Having a uniform type fibre means a great deal to a mill, for in making their various blends of yarns, they are governed by blend formulas. When the gradings and fibre change, it means they must change their formulas and run through sample lots of yarn, and this all means loss to the mill in time, material, labor, etc.

Color of the Wool: Some of the

wool that comes in here has a slight yellowish and some a slight grayish cast to it—perhaps not noticeable to the breeder, but noticeable when it is put in with very white wool. Some of this may be due to the use of moth balls or other moth preventatives which are allowed to come in contact with the raw fibre. As a result, when oils and bleaches are used by the mill, gases form in the hollow center of the fibre, preventing the yarns from bleaching a pure white. If the wool is placed in air-tight metal containers after clipping, there will be no danger from moths. It also has been suggested that the cause for off-color wool may be in the feeding. We know that feeding can change the color as well as the texture of fur on fur-bearing animals, and the same thing no doubt holds true as regards the texture and color of wool on Angoras. Due to the fact that the government has not as yet seen fit to carry on experiments on raising Angoras, we are going to have to rely on reports from breeders which we will cross-check with wool records here, to see if we can arrive at the most satisfactory feed for Angoras. This of course will take a long period of time and in the meantime we cannot stress too strongly how important it is that you all keep accurate record of proportions of grains, roots, etc., which are fed, their cost, etc. It means everything to you as an individual breeder, and to the entire industry.

NOTE: Since writing the above, relations between Japan and the United States have been very severely strained. Just what reactions this will have on importation of Japanese wool is hard to say at this time. The government will grant licenses for bringing in certain raw materials and whether or not licenses will be granted for importation of Angora, remains to be seen. Regardless, sooner or later all competition will come back, and in order to stabilize the industry and to make it a permanent income-producing factor, we must continue our efforts to increase the quantity and quality of our wool, and keep accurate records. Then when the war is over, we will not need to take a back seat—we will have a product which is EQUAL or SUPERIOR to any that can be produced in any other part of the world.



Helen Jepson, glamorous soprano of the Metropolitan Opera Association, also has the distinction of being a member of the Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and raises prize rabbits at her country home in the Catskills. As a leading member of the Association, she was recently presented with a sports coat of Angora white rabbit fur which she will wear with summer pastels.

Grading Angora Wool

By T. M. LAMOND, Monmouth, Ore.

This matter of properly grading wool before sending it in to the buyer is so obvious that it seems to me there should be no such problem but there is a very serious one evidently, and we should do something about it. By WE, I mean we fellows that produce the wool. The nature of the commodity we are producing makes it necessary that we do the grading of it ourselves as we shear and prepare it for market. It simply can not be done as well nor anywhere near as economically by the one who receives it. We must remember this and really go about it to do a proper job of grading at the source of supply. It is not a difficult task nor exactly an easy one, but I believe anyone who sets about to do a job of any kind in a workmanlike manner can handle his or her grading so that it will not be such a lot of grief to the party who receives your wool.

I can speak only for myself as I have no fellow producers around me but I have always gotten along with this grading job fairly well. I have never seen any one shear or grade wool. I have put in 8 years at it now and have shipped wool to about everyone claiming to be a wool buyer and I have managed to please all of them well enough so they have writ-

ten me and told me that they liked to have my wool come in as they always found it well graded, very clean, of good fiber and that it reached them in good condition. Those kind of letters makes anyone feel right toward his buyer and makes you feel like a real workman, not a makeshift. I have always been a mechanic and worked at my trade in plants that required everyone to do honest and careful workmanship. We should do just the same thing in grading our wool. There should not be any argument about it. It is not the buyers job to regrade our wool — it is our job to grade it right in the first place.

There are a number of things that have to do with our ability to produce well graded wool. One trouble which is rather common, we believe, among small producers, is a disposition to put off from day to day the shearing of the rabbits. The result is matted wool which makes a tiresome job of shearing and about the lowest grade of wool there is. The remedy is plain. Shear the rabbit at 10 weeks if the rabbits are males. Does do not mat so readily and can go 11 or 12 weeks, no more. Young rabbits in their first year are often ready to shear at 9 weeks periods if they are good rabbits. Bucks

that give you trouble by matting easily are often free of it when castrated. I would not have a bunch of bucks to shear as a gift. The operation of castrating is simple and does the animal no harm. Stockmen have done this to their livestock since the year one and for the same reasons.

Be a good workman and do all your work as it occurs and you will be repaid in many ways.

Never having seen any one shear or grade wool when I began I had to just learn to do it or else. I got some reading matter about Angoras and soon picked up a few pointers and went at it and practice brought out other ideas. In a few months I found out about what was required in each grade and could separate the different grades without much trouble. It is not a job you can do with a scoop shovel or pitch fork, however. I found no substitute for plain painstaking work is separating the lower grades such as No. 3 - "Shorts" and No. 4 (clean mats). There is where the real work comes in grading: No. 1 is the easiest to grade; No. 2 is next. Then the work really begins.

The way I have worked it out is this: Have a small stand that rotates to place your rabbit on. The stand is about 6 inches by 12 inches, covered with cloth for the rabbit to dig its claws into. Arrange your stand so you can sit down - this keeps you more quiet and the rabbit will be easier to handle. The rabbit if put on a stand of any size larger than this is inclined to crawl around and will bother a beginner to hold it, whereas I find it will sit quietly still on the small stand.

Have a good lighted window in front of you. A shelf on both right and left within reach of your position when seated. The rabbit should be right up close to your body and at a convenient height for you. Directly in front of you and the rabbit and 8 or more inches below rabbit level place a light carton box about 12x16 inches and 4 inches deep divided into three compartments. Have the long way of the box parallel to the rabbit.

Brush out the wool with a wire brush. If you haven't one, get one. You can make one by getting a 10c paper of pins and a piece of inner tube (not too thick), stick the pins through the piece of rubber all the way through up to the heads and about 3-16 inch apart and have an area of about 13x3 inches. Leave a little margin around the pins and make you a handle and fasten this brush to it with a light binder of tin and small screws. Then hold the brush against the the grind stone and grind off the sharp points, rub it over a brick a few times and you have an excellent brush.

I have never groomed a rabbit yet except when ready to shear. Do not find it necessary. With good average woclars the wool on the back, sides and rump down to the belly level will grade No. 1 and can be placed in the paper sack at my left on the shelf and I never examine or handle it again. To do that you must be

on the watch for specks, mats and short wool which may occur especially on the backs and hips of does in spring and summer. I look for these spots and clip them first so as not to get this shorter wool into the No. 1. This shorter wool is usually No. 2 or No. 3 or both together. I make a separation of these grades while shearing and then place them in the three-compartment box in front of me. In this way all doubtful wool is kept out of No. 1. Any matted wool that is clean is placed at my right. If it has a soiled spot on it this is cut off. Also I have a box for the soiled wool on the right. About six or eight rabbits having been sheared I have these boxes about full. I then sit down to a table covered with a large sheet of paper and place the containers within reach, always in the same rotation and quickly regrade. I take the matted wool first and cut it into strips a half-inch wide, turn these strips sideways and cut the free wool off and put it into No. 1. No. 2, No. 3 Shorts according to length. Sometimes the mat that is left is not so badly matted but what it can be pulled apart and put into "shorts." When you are doing this regrading be very careful for specks of dirt, seeds, stained ends and be sure to get it all out. If one has been very careful to brush out the trash and cut off the stained ends before starting to shear there will be a very little trouble about this when regrading. All of this sounds like a tedious task but practice will make it a simpler and faster job. I have found it is the only way to get your money out of the lower grades and if you have sheared at the right time and not been careless about your hutches length is about the only reason for having to regrade.

I secured some large tin cans with tight covers and place this regraded wool in them until they are full and when not in actual use covers are kept on tightly closed. As I take the wool from these cans for shipping I take small handfuls and sort of check it over as I put it in the sacks and I usually find some little trash or short wool I have overlooked.

Spring and early summer wool requires more care in grading than the balance of the year. The wool on does especially may be of uneven length and that requires care in grading. To do a complete grading job as you shear does not strike me as being possible, especially for beginners. Many who are fast at shearing are apt to toss in a gob of mixed wool that they know is not what it should be and say "Oh, well—Let George do it!" George will have to do it all right for the mill owner who is paying \$10.000 a ton for it will put the whole thing in a lower grade of wool and then the grower is mad at the man who bought his wool.

After all this is a test of whether or not we take any pride in being a good workman and do the thing as it should be done. It is not such a dreadful task after all. Let's show them we can grade our wool as it should be graded and like it

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FRENCH ANGORA RABBITS

By F. F. ATKINSON, Ogden, Utah

Ten years experience with English Angoras and six years with French Angoras have given me a lot of ideas and convictions from which I am not easily shaken. But, difference of opinion is all for the best and makes for advancement.

Like all breeds of rabbits the two very essential things necessary to produce good French Angoras are breeding and feeding.

The first French Angoras I saw were imported by a company of men who had both the connections and the money to secure some very fine stock, about a fourth of these died enroute and the person entrusted with their care after they arrived had little knowledge of the proper care for rabbits.

I am a firm believer in French strain. I am convinced that with proper breeding some advances can be made toward developing a wool producer not yet known. The French strain needs what I call the American touch to perfect them. They contain as a breed a lot of good stock but yet a lot of poor stock. There are many of them that cannot be registered for lack of sufficient ear tufts and minor defects.

I believe as a breed the French

will produce more wool than the English but the French will shed wool out quicker than the English and it is necessary to watch your animal closer and get the wool at the right time. You can hold an English over for a show but the French grows his wool and if you do not take it when it is ready he sheds it out without any regard whatever for you or the show. Some will mat before the wool is long enough to cut but this is also true of the English strain. It is possible that feeding may overcome some of this and in the case of bucks castration works wonders.

The standards call for some difference in weight in the two strains, the French being the larger, which is mostly made up in longer and more rangy type. This gives more body room to grow wool and the wool is usually very dense. The French are very hardy and make good mothers. They are not as beautiful for show animals as the English since they lack the long ferelocks and the wool does not extend down from the feet as it does on the English.

After all what we need is heavy production of wool and with the French Angoras we now have to

pick from to use as foundation stock we can develop the more desirable points and discard those we do not want and develop a strain that will breed true to what we want, and which will produce more and better wool than anything we now have. This to me is a very interesting part of the program - it is a study in genetics which does not take years and years as it does in other animals that have only one litter a year and the young have to be two or three years old before they are old enough to breed. You can watch the progress you have made and find it quite noticeable within the year. This cannot be accomplished by continuous out-breeding. I almost lose my patience every time I get a letter from some party asking for stock that are in no way related.

One piece of advice I would like to give to those who are starting to raise Angoras, either French or English, demand registered stock. They will cost you a little more money but are well worth the extra cost. You know before you ever see them that they are good stock as they cannot be registered unless they are.

I feed chopped hay, chopped about 1 inch. Have been asked by several to describe the containers I use for feeding hay. The bottom of the feeder is a board 12 inches square. Around four sides of this I nail a strip of galvanized sheet metal 2 3/4 inches high with 1 inch turned in. The corners will have to be cut or the tin cannot be turned in. Over the top I bend two strips of metal 2 inches wide and nail the ends to the bottom board. I find a strip 19 inches to be about the right length. Space them about 2 1/2 inches apart. This will keep the larger rabbits off the hay and very little hay is wasted if these feeders are used.

Another little tip that will make for clean wool is to borrow your wife's scrubbing brush some day when she is not looking and you will find it very good to scrub out the corners of the wire floor.

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WE THANK YOU

We take this opportunity to thank the
Angora breeders who have so generously
given of their time to make this issue one of
the best special issues of Small Stock Maga-
zine we have ever published.

We believe this September issue will be
of lasting benefit to the Angora industry at
large and should be kept for future refer-
ence by every new breeder of Angoras.

Special thanks is extended to C. W. Orr,
secretary of the American Angora Rabbit
Breeders Cooperative, Mr. Orr spent many
long hours on this issue and the members of
his organization should appreciate his
whole-hearted support of the Angora rab-
bit industry.

This number will be a fine means of
sale promotion and we have a limited num-
ber of extra copies that will be sold for ten
cents per copy as long as the supply lasts.
Better get your order in early and not be
disappointed.

**NEW ZEALAND WHITES
TO JAPAN**

In a recent letter from the Men-
denhall Rabbitry, Sacramento,
Calif., they tell us that they have
recently made a shipment of some
fine breeding stock to Japan. This
shipment consisted of four junior
does and two junior bucks.

The present world crisis is
bound to show an increasing de-
mand for well bred American
stock. All breeders should be alert
to the situation and be prepared
to handle the demand when it
comes.

**4-H AT THE FORT WAYNE
CONVENTION**

For some time many rabbit
breeders have realized the import-
ance of encouraging young men
and women to raise rabbits as a
business. Due to the rising demand
for rabbit products it is very op-
portune that the 4-H rabbit proj-
ect movement be given more im-
petus. Certain local leaders have
already proved that the rabbit
project is as profitable as other
common livestock projects, and is
more suitable under certain cir-
cumstances.

An A. R. & C. B. A. promotion
committee has been selected. This
group has already formulated sev-
eral recommendations to be pre-
sented at the Fort Wayne con-
vention. They propose to suggest
some of the things which the
American can do to promote this
project. Included will be a stand-

ard list of show rules which would
apply to official shows wishing to
have a 4-H department.

The Fort Wayne Club will set
aside some space for 4-H animals
and educational displays. They will
furnish ribbons and cooping with
free entry in this department. This
opportunity will be much appreci-
ated especially by the boys and
girls who exhibit.

There will be no premium money
unless they enter in the open
classes. Are there any of you rab-
bit breeders who are anxious to
see the 4-H idea develop further,
who would offer a special for these
boy and girl exhibitors. Even a 25c
or 50c value would be generous
and well received.

President Fehr has already
started the ball rolling. He has
donated \$5 to the promotion com-
mittee to use in this work. He
has now offered a Sun Glow cup
to be known as the A. R. & C. B. A.
President's Cup, to be awarded a
4-H boy or girl at the Fort Wayne
convention show, and according to
the recommendations of the com-
mittee.

If you are interested in this 4-H
movement would you offer a spe-
cial, large or small, to be awarded
in the 4-H department. If you
wish to encourage your favorite
breed state how you wish the spe-
cial awarded. Specials by local
and specialty clubs would be well
accepted also.

Let's make the show a big suc-
cess not only for the adult breed-

ers but also for the 4-H boys and
girls.

KEITH FORBUSH,
Chairman 4-H Promotion Com.
A. R. & C. B. A.
23915 Leland Court
Dearborn, Mich.

ANGORAS ARE TOPS

By Floyd Swindell, Alexandria, Ind.

I started a year ago in August
with 12 does and four bucks. I
now have over 160 rabbits. The
wool has paid all the feed bills up
to date and the meat is velvet. I
am culling severely now in order
to have only my finest animals to
start breeding in the late winter
and early spring.

**AN ANGORA DOE PROTECTS
HER YOUNG FROM A
BULL SNAKE**

Norfolk, Nebr.
July 3, 1941.

Mrs. C. W. Orr,
Palmer Lake, Colo.,

Dear Mrs. Orr: Thank you for
your offer to teach us to grade our
wool. After trying to grade it my-
self, some more advice in regard
to this would certainly be accep-
table.

We are very enthused about our
new enterprise and feel that you
and Mr. Orr selected some of your
best stock for us. One doe had a
lovely litter of five and the sec-
ond doe had a litter of nine. Ac-
cording to this we shall have a
lively time building hutches and
shall very soon have some nice
breeding stock for sale.

Our hutches are built similar
to yours in design. Five hutches
in a tier, wood partitions between
and wire in front and back mak-
ing them airy. On the front and
back we have canvass curtains
which we roll down during a rain.
We have also extended the legs
1½ feet above the roof of the
hutch on which we built a rough
framework to suspend snow fenc-
ing. This seems to afford enough
shade, yet allows the essential
sunshine and does not stop any
ventilation.

We are very proud of the doe
with the large litters. Besides
having nice uniform bunnies and
the ability to nurse all of them,
she proved to be a heroic scrap-
per. One day our caretaker hap-
pened to glance out of the window
in the direction of the hutches
which are about 50 yards from the
house. She noticed this doe doing
a lot of strenuous jumping which
she first dismissed as healthful
exercise, but on second thought she
reasoned a rabbit with young
shouldn't feel that ambitious so
she decided to investigate. She
discovered the cause to be a large
bull snake which had somehow
managed to wriggle through the
wire and was determined to feast
upon the young. Mrs. Schlecht
dashed back for the hoe while the
mother continued her furious
struggle to keep the snake out of
the nest box. The intruder with a
mouthful of nice wool, was soon
killed and the little ones are still
safe and growing fast.

Mrs. L. J. Twibell.

COOPERATION PAYS

Through the Cooperation of the members an ever increasing stream of wool is being handled by the Cooperative. The great need of the Angora industry is wool in ever increasing quantities. By marketing through the Cooperative you receive the very highest possible price for your wool. You receive 50% advance upon receipt of the wool. The Cooperative is operated at actual cost and all profits are returned to the grower. A 2% dividend was declared again this year. You receive help and instructions in grading and producing more and better wool.

If you want to realize the most from your Angoras ship all of your wool through the Cooperative.

Present price of No. 1 wool is \$5.35.

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From Employee to Owner Via Angoras

By RUTH AND NORMAN SMITH, Terrebonne, Ore.

This article tells of our experience in raising Angora rabbits and tells the story of both a pleasant and profitable business built step by step from a small beginning.

We began raising rabbits in the backyard while living in a small town. Our next move was to a farm so we might have more space for our rabbits as well as raise feed for them. As the number of rabbits in our rabbitry increased we found that we needed more time to devote to them so we sub-leased our farm land and have since devoted all of our time to building up and developing our rabbitry. Our hobby of the past is our present means of livelihood.

Before buying stock we collected all the information obtainable at the time. Reliable information concerning the raising of Angoras was much harder to get than it is at present. However we were very fortunate in obtaining excellent stock at a reasonable price from a man who has done much to help us make a success of our venture.

While building up our rabbit business we have ever sought more efficient methods of caring for them in order to cut down time spent in feeding and watering so we would have more time for clipping and building hutches as they were needed.

Our hutches are built in sections of 6 breeder pens or 12 wooler units. They are of the self-cleaning design with part wood and part wire floors. The wooden floors slope toward the back with 12-inch strip of wire across the back. A steeply sloping drop board is fastened beneath the wire of the floor.

We use a combination inside and outside feeder which is built on the door of the hutch. These feeders are used for alfalfa hay and grain, both of which may be very quickly and easily fed without opening the door. The rabbits eat the hay through the wire mesh and all food that falls through it caught in the small inside trough so that no feed is wasted. This also keeps wool free of hay leaves.

Since watering takes more time than feeding the installation of a water system greatly reduced time spent in daily routine tasks. If separate water vessels are used they should be fastened in place to keep them from being turned over. If these are placed a little high with a support under them it will save getting their feet into the water bowl wasting the water and getting the bowl dirty. By cutting a rubber band from an old inner tube and looping it through the wire mesh of the hutch and around the bowl or can it holds the can

in place and also allows the cleaning without unfastening. It is best to have two cans for each rabbit so that one may be washed and aired while the other is in use. It is necessary to have the cans clean and sanitary.

In addition to our regular hutches we also use outside developing pens with wire mesh on the bottom. These pens may be moved about on the grass insuring a plentiful supply of fresh green food. We use a pasture of blue grass in addition to regular feed of good alfalfa hay and oats. These developing pens are especially beneficial to the young rabbits in hot weather. A doe and her young are moved to one of these pens when the babies are only three weeks old. At seven weeks the litter is weaned and the doe taken out. The young rabbits are then clipped, ear marked and separated according to sex. They are left out in these pens for an additional two months. By this time the rabbits are 4 months old, the young bucks are castrated and each put in a separate pen. The young does are also separated at this time. The exercise the young rabbits get while out in these pens does much to make healthy, vigorous rabbits and the rate of mortality among the youngsters is low. An additional benefit is the decided increase in size of rabbits developed in this way.

Regardless of the type of hutch the use of paint around the rabbitry is a step in the right direction. It pays for itself in many ways, both in money and satisfaction. Besides preserving your hutches it is good advertising. In this as in any of the business it pays to look your best.

Raising Angoras successfully requires one to become proficient in many different tasks, each important to the ultimate success of the business and all combining to make it as interesting an occupation as can be found. It is also a friendly business with everyone working together. It is one industry in which the success of one contributes to the success of all because the more wool produced the more steady the market. This friendly spirit is to be appreciated all the more because of the very keen and not always fair competition found in so many other types of business today. So let us all continue to produce as much of the high grade wool as possible in order to build up an even bigger and better American Angora rabbit wool industry. We can also help to accomplish this by continuing to help the new breeder get off to a good start and by supporting such worthwhile organizations as our American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative.

Read the Classified Section next.

Profits as Figured by the Records

By L. J. KUNTZ, Colorado Springs, Colo.

In an article written by me in the February issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, I made the statement that our profits to that time had been 60 per cent. Now some six months later a complaint has been sent in that this is an exaggeration, etc.

In regard to the article the figures were taken from my records. Starting in the year 1940 I had 50 head of breeders which I started to breed. At the end of the year I had 175 head. Of this number 125 were not producing wool of No. 1 grade until the last few months of the year. My feeding costs for the year were \$172.40. The returns for my wool were \$364.18. These figures can be checked on the books of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative at Palmer Lake, Colo. If this is not close to 60 per cent please let me know.

Bear in mind that I paid retail prices for all of my feed and the average price for chopped alfalfa was \$27 per ton. Oats was \$1.40 a hundred, barley was \$1.20. If I were living where I could raise any feed or buy direct from the farmer I feel quite sure I could

increase this profit to 80 per cent.

During the year I sold \$260.00 worth of breeding stock which is a legitimate part of the profits in the rabbit business. Add this amount to the amount taken in from the sale of wool and figure the percent. I do not believe you will find I have done any exaggerating.

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Small Stock Magazine
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California Angora Wool Growers, Inc.

6724 South Broadway - Los Angeles, California

This Association is a cooperative organization, incorporated under the California State Agricultural Code, and composed of Angora wool growers for the purpose of marketing their wool. Inasmuch as the wool mills buy the product in thousands of pounds at a time, no one individual grower could possibly meet their demands for quantity, and so the wool is all shipped together as an association. Each member receives credit for the wool he has deposited, and as soon as the wool is sold he is paid for his individual amount. Each member shares in the expense of the organization according to the number of pounds of wool he ships. There are no annual dues. The initial membership fee is \$5 and may be paid in cash or deducted from the wool deposited in the Association.

A finance fund has been set up by the members, from which they may borrow money on the wool they have deposited in the warehouse. When this fund has grown sufficiently, it will be used to pay cash for the wool as it is deposited. During the early years of the Association, there were periods in which the wool did not sell for a few months and the growers needed cash to finance the feeding of their herds. This fund was set up to take care of those periods of market inactivity. Since the fall of France, there have been no European imports of Angora wool, and the domestic wool has been moving steadily.

Working along the same lines as the finance fund, we have established a feed credit plan with one of the well known local feed mills whereby the members may secure feed with their wool as security for the credit extended.

Members of this association also receive a subscription to a well known local rabbit breeders magazine, which carries articles on current problems and helpful information for all rabbit breeders, as well as news and information about this and other Associations.

This Association is the oldest cooperative Angora wool growers organization in the country, and has kept going while others have failed. It has devoted practically all of its time and efforts to establishing a steady market for raw Angora wool, and to procure the greatest possible returns to the growers for their wool. This has been accomplished to some extent, as evidenced by the following figures taken from our financial report for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1941:

Average price received per pound	-----	\$5.13
Total expenses, per pound	-----	.22
Net paid to member	-----	\$4.91
Distributed as follows:		
Advance to member, per pound	-----	\$4.73
Extra dividend paid, per pound	-----	.10
Net to member, per pound	-----	\$4.83
Finance fund reserve, per pound	-----	.05
Retained as working capital, per lb.	-----	.03
		<hr/>
		\$4.91 \$4.91

THIS PAGE IS MADE POSSIBLE BY THE FINEST ANGORA BREEDERS IN THE BUSINESS, OUR MEMBERS, SOME OF WHOM ARE LISTED BELOW. WE SUGGEST YOU CONTACT THEM FOR BREEDING STOCK.

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Send 10c for our new booklet with complete information on the Angora Wool Rabbit Industry	RANCHO GRANDE ANGORA 2100 Belmont Lane Redondo Beach California	California Angora Wool Growers meets the second Friday each month, 8 p. m., at 6814 S. Broadway, Los Angeles

Miscellaneous Items on Angoras

By C. W. ORR, Palmer Lake, Colorado

In reading over the articles sent in for the special Angora edition of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE I find about every subject I had intended writing on has been covered quite thoroughly, therefore I will pick up a few miscellaneous items.

Item No. 1: A letter from one of the big mills which we consider of interest says "The most important thing, as far as we are concerned, is to be assured of the supply if and when business develops to the point where we require additional quantities. We cannot afford to get started with customers and then find that we cannot take care of them in the middle of the season. We like to feel that our suppliers of Angora will at all times be in a position to make deliveries of substantial quantities within a reasonable time.

"The question of uniformity of grade is also very important. Once we establish a quality, it should be maintained throughout the season. In other words, all shipments should be the same.

"For your information we use mostly No. 1 grade, and at times we have used as much as 1,000 pounds per week."

This letter covers the important points in practically every letter we receive from the mills. They stress two requirements, first, an adequate and dependable supply; second, uniformity of grade.

In my articles I have talked grading until you are probably weary of hearing it. I have talked it because it is of utmost importance to the mills and what is important to the mills is important to the grower.

Each one must do his own grading at the time of shearing. It is impossible to recondition wool after it comes into the warehouse. The time required would make the cost entirely too high. After wool has been mixed and packed down by shipping it is a far greater task than when the wool is first sheared. It takes an hour or two to go over one pound and separate the grades, where if it is done at the time of shearing it takes no more time to put the short in one bag and the long in another than it does to put them both in one bag. By each one doing his own grading at the time of shearing is the only way the mills can ever get uniformity of grade which is so very desirable and is stressed in every letter from the mills. Make up your mind to do your part to help the entire industry and yourself. Grooming before starting to shear is one of the surest ways of getting uniformity of quality. A great deal of wool comes in showing plainly that no grooming was done before shearing. I do not mean by this brushing all of the wool out of the rabbit and making combings or No. 3 of it. Brush lightly with a loose set wire brush the back and sides of the rabbit, but on the rump, around the neck or on the stomach where the wool

seems to be inclined to mat at the outer end brush these little mats or cots off before shearing. Wool is always longer after it is brushed and much wool goes into lower grades because the length does not show up when it has not been brushed or combed out. The accompanying picture will show the two types of brushes best used, the barber scissors and a small light rule. Wool is often webbed together making the length look much shorter than it really is. If it had been brushed out the length would have shown to much better advantage and could have gone into a higher grade.

Another mistake which detracts from the value of wool is packing it too tight into the sack or box. It should never be pressed down at all. Wool that is packed or pressed down felts. It may be very lovely wool but it does not show up to advantage if it is felted together until it is like a mat. Drop the wool into the sack or box in which you are going to send it to market. The weight of the wool will pack it down. Put the invoice in the shipment so that any difference in weight can be checked at time of weighing.

Item No. 2: The little rogue with all the mischief in his eye who has his picture taken with his head out the door because he has gnawed the wooden frame is an example of what we learned from experience. Now we tin all edges that are exposed enough so they cannot be gnawed. We put a shelf in all of our hutches and the rabbits enjoyed the shelves and it gave them a place to get up off of the wire floor but they also enjoyed gnawing on the shelves until they ate them up. We have now put in new shelves but we tinned the exposed edge before putting them in this time.

Item No. 3: You have been told not to shear the doe on the stomach as she plucks this wool for her nest. Our experience has been that this long wool which the doe plucks is quite a loss in money to the grower and not as good for the nest as short, slightly matted wool. This long wool will sometimes get wrapped around the neck of the babies and strangle them or it gets wrapped around the leg and shuts off the circulation and causes the loss of the leg or sometimes the loss of the baby. If slightly soiled, lightly matted wool is used it costs the grower very little and it is much safer for the baby bunny.



Angora Wool Sweater, worn by Mrs. Albert Leonard, St. Louis, Mo.

Item No. 4: Wasted feed is one of the big reasons for failure in many a rabbitry. We have just had a very expensive experience along this line. We were very anxious to give all green alfalfa since we knew the value of this feed to the rabbit. When it was no longer possible to get the green alfalfa and the rabbits had to be fed the dry alfalfa again they refused to eat it and deliberately scratched it out. Our feeders were not such that we could prevent this scratching. We have since then gone to the garages and secured five quart oil cans and cut them about one-half the way around on each end, then cut the length of the can; turn in all the rough edges and hammer them down; turn in a lip about 1/2-inch and making a frame the same size we set this through the wire so it can be turned down from the outside and the feed put in without opening the door. This is placed up a little on the door and seems to have overcome the scratching. On the opposite side of the hutch we have wired a can about 3 inches high to the floor for the water bowl to rest upon then put a tin band around the water crock (not too tight) this gets the water out of the way so they do not put their feet in it. This makes the watering much easier and keeps from wasting the water.



Courtesy of O. F. Austin

My Appreciation to the
SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE
for the Cooperation Given to all
Angora Rabbit Breeders.

C. D. BIGELOW
Pres. of American Angora Rabbit
Breeders Cooperative
3225 W. 53rd St. Denver, Colo.

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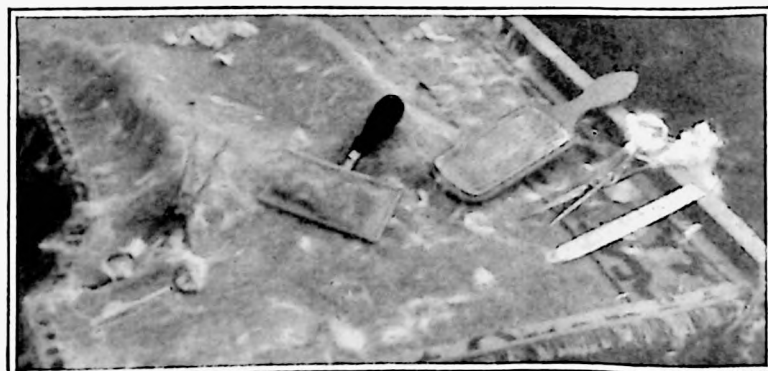
Judge: Jack Villar

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UTAH



Shearing Table and Implements as Described in This Article.

Angora Handicraft

By ANGORA PRODUCTS COMPANY, Riverside, California

Few people realize the possibilities in Angora wool handicraft. It is truly a virgin field.

If you are clever with your hands and love to make beautiful things you will get a very particular thrill out of making gorgeous Angora garments. Many women are unable to raise Angora rabbits but this should not hinder them from developing a fascinating hobby of spinning and designing which can progress very quickly into a profitable business.

Your local Angora association can advise you where wool can be purchased and how to obtain a spinning wheel. Order the wool cut in locks—that is; the wool is placed in boxes carefully just as it is sheared from the rabbit so that the fibres all extend in the same direction. Paying extra for particular shearing means saving a great deal of time in your spinning and enables you to make an even quality of yarn. Angora yarn, especially homespun, is the toughest of yarns besides being the softest and warmest. A two-ply yarn is suitable for all kinds of sweaters, capes and any knitting or crocheting you would care to do. Use large bone or composition knitting needles and you will find your Angora sweater is very soft and lovely with jumbo yarn patterns. Add touches of Angora to wool sweaters over pockets, around sleeves or neck and notice how everyone exclaims over the new smartness and charm.

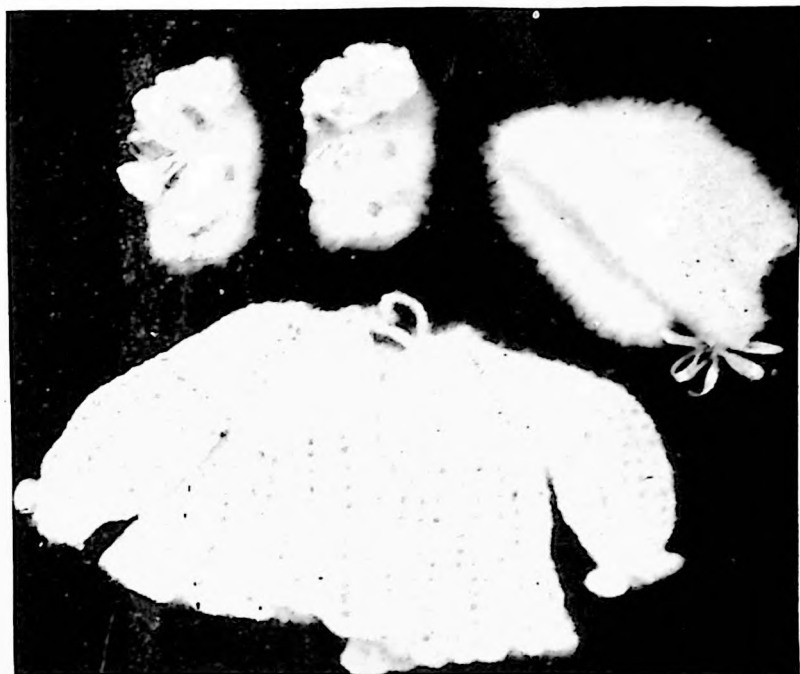
There is more financial opportunity in garments or trim than in any yarn you might sell. Those who have seen only machine spun yarn will not be convinced at first that the homespun yarn is as good or will have the fluffiness required after made into sweaters. If you are spinning for yourself or family you can produce extensive garments at a very nominal sum. For example: Out of one pound of wool, costing from \$5 to \$8, you can make one jumbo knit sweater, weight, 9 ounces; one evening bolero, weight, 6 ounces; and enough to trim your favorite bedroom slippers, dress or hat.

After the yarn is spun, plied and skeined it should be washed before knitting. There is always some shrinkage. Use plenty of sudsey soap flakes or powder in tepid water to remove the animal oil coating from the fibres. Several rinsings in tepid water will then remove all the soap. Yarn can be made dazzling white by using a good whitener marketed by a reputable dye concern. Ordinary blueing will not take the yellow out of wool. Do not wring yarn or press tightly. It is better to allow it to drip. It is most important that you do not dry in a hot sun. Dry in the shade or indoors even though it may take two or three days. Two crossed pieces of wood fitted with removable wooden pegs and enamelled white makes a very satisfactory drying rack.

When the yarn is dry ball it very loosely. It can be given a professional touch with a modern balling machine. These machines can be purchased through your local department store.

The yarn dyes beautifully, too. This, however, is a very exacting and delicate job. The pastel shades are best. The dark shades are difficult. When dyeing have your last rinse very hot. Use a clean pyrex or porcelain pan. Add the dye to warm water and make sure every particle is dissolved before immersing the yarn. Angora wool absorbs a large amount of the dye. Bring the dye bath to a very slow boil for a few minutes. This should be sufficient to obtain a beautiful true color. Add salt according to dye directions to set the dye and then rinse thoroughly. Dry indoors or in cool shade.

The information given herein has been learned from actual experience covering a year of experimental work. During this period original ideas for various Angora products have culminated in the establishment of a very remunerative wholesale business in Riverside, Calif. So long as we can get sufficient French Wool for our purpose we prefer it to English.



Angoras A Big Industry

By MARY ALLEN, 4334 So. Logan, St., Englewood, Colo.

Big is a little word but when applied to the industry of the early west it fired the ambition of most of the young men to become the biggest cattle man or the biggest sheep man in his part of the country. Many of them realized their ambition with the help of Uncle Sam's free range, however, free range is a thing of the past. Now we must grow big in a limited space and we believe the next big venture is the Angora rabbit

industry. In fact we believe as much can be made on a back lot as many made on sections of free range 50 years ago.

The Angora work is interesting and not too heavy for people past middle age. Try being the biggest Angora wool grower in your neighborhood and experience the thrill of being a 1941 pioneer. I, who write these few lines, have experienced all of these industries and find them equally interesting.

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Management and Records in an Angora Rabbitry

By H. JOHN HARDER, Secretary Federation of American Angora Breeders

Confidence in any industry is created only after sincerity is established. As I look back over the 9 years record of the Angora industry in America (that is the period of activity as far as I know) I find that this has been a period of building. Different ideas were exploited as to management, records, costs, etc. No two seemed to be alike. However, now we have come into a period of stability, sound management, and national expansion on a large commercial scale.

Before going into the routine of records and phases of management, let us consider briefly several terms relative to breeding and care of rabbits so that we at all times will be able to understand them without confusion when discussing the management of an Angora Rabbitry.

Pure Breds: When we say an Angora is pure bred, we mean a rabbit whose entire ancestry has been only Angoras without any outbreeding. The Angora rabbit is the only species of rabbit that has not been developed from some other rabbit or types of rabbits. They date back to ancient Persia when the Angora rabbit was a sort of idol or god. Its wool was only used in royalty and the wealthier class of religious people.

Pedigreed Angoras: Much confusion has been caused by not knowing just what constitutes a pedigreed Angora. A pedigreed Angora is one whose ancestors on each side, for at least three generations, are actually known to have been purebred and standard in shape, size, and color, and other characteristics peculiar to this breed and the A. R. & C. B. A.

standards, and a record made of the same.

Registered Angoras: Registered Angoras are first of all purebred, pedigreed Angoras. They must be or have been bred by a breeder of standing in the industry, who is a member of one of the organizations connected with the industry, in the Angora business, the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association. For their own betterment they should also have a membership with the Angora specialty club. Then, a registered Angora must have been examined by a licensed registrar and certified by him to exceed the minimum requirements established by the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association. Each registered Angora is covered by a Registry Certificate issued to either its breeder or owner.

The pedigree is probably the first record a breeder of Angoras will become acquainted with as it will accompany the purchase of his stock. From then on, accurate records must be kept, the buck you use, litter, etc. **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE** has a fine assortment of pedigree blanks, hutch cards, breeding records, etc., which will help anyone get started. However when you are established, I advise keeping a sort of a ledger page on each rabbit, approximate amount of feed consumed, amount of wool used at each litter, amount of wool sheared, number of young in each litter, and in general a complete record of the doe or buck whatever it may be. In case of bucks, keep an account of does served, etc. Then have a bunch of pedigrees printed with your name and address on, made in duplicate, bound and stitched. Then when you sell a rabbit you keep a duplicate of the pedigree and a record of sale.

Every rabbitry also should have a general cash book, which would show the cash income and outgo. This is important as you should know in general how much money you are making—but your rabbit ledger will show what each rabbit is bringing you. A person feels so much better if the exact status of the enterprise is available all the time.

Housing is a very important factor in the management of an Angora Rabbitry. There is no question that rabbits can be successfully reared in simple hutches which are made out of dry goods boxes. Many a boy has made a start that way, but the difficulty in keeping such hutches clean and sanitary has discouraged other thousands of youthful rabbit enthusiasts and caused them to get rid of their rabbits. Such a make-

shift method of caring for rabbits is so discouraging that its use should only be considered as a temporary make-shift.

The outside, single tier, wire-floored hutch is the most common of all. These can be made at home. Home made hutches are made according to a myriad of plans and designs. Everyone has his own idea. Each locality has its own problems. Each pocket-book contains a different allowance for the hutches. The best way is to find out what type is used in your community. If not satisfactory, consult your rabbit association or specialty club. The U. S. government puts out a dandy booklet on raising rabbits which goes into detail on housing. When you start your rabbitry, plan your hutches carefully and follow out your plan. Do not just build up a mixture of boxes, hutches and what have you. It will put you down as a poor breeder to the public. People looking to buy breeding stock appreciate a business-like enterprise, not only in keeping records but also well designed, painted and arranged hutches.

Good management also provides for good sanitation. Provision should be made for disposal of droppings, if possible a sale, as in most communities a good price can be secured. Then the feed troughs, the water cups and the nest boxes should be kept clean. If not every day, at least every few days, the water cups and feed cups should be washed. With a small broom or blow torch, all wool or other matter should be destroyed which hangs around the hutches.

Too many breeders shear when they feel like it. It's just as important to keep an account of the shearing dates as it is breeding dates. There is more money lost in the Angora business through laxity in shearing than any other cause. So be very careful, shear on time and get the largest possible percentage of good number one wool.

The tremendous demand for Angora wool and the good steady market the growers are enjoying should result in America becoming the leader in production of rabbit wool. Good management with proper records will enable each and every breeder to reap the full benefits of the harvest and make some real money.

Classified Ads bring results.

ELEVENTH ANNUAL

MID-WEST RABBIT SHOW WATERLOO, IOWA, SEPT. 29-OCT. 5

Judge: R. J. Bernhardt, St. Louis, Mo.

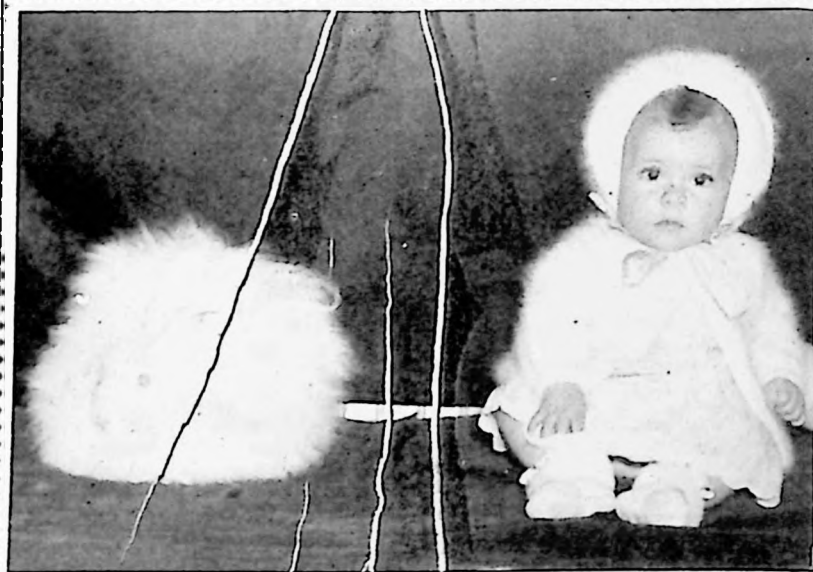
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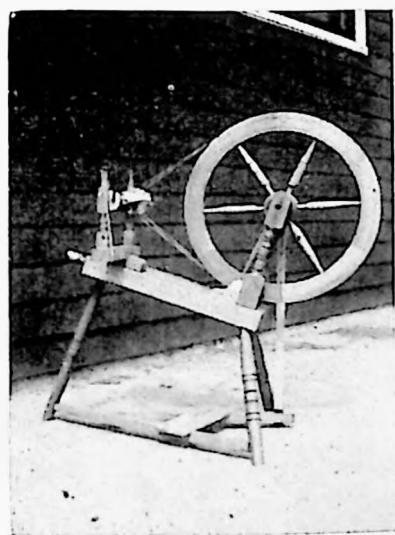
Dept. E. Beaver Falls, Pa.

History of the Spinning Wheel and its Present Use in Spinning Angora Wool

By J. C. MOSS, Colorado Springs, Colorado

The first spinning dates back to the earliest Christian era. At this time the most primitive spinning apparatus the sinel and distaff, representation of which are to be seen on the earliest Egyptian monuments. The distaff was a stick or staff upon which a bundle of wool or other material was very loosely bound and which was held in the left hand or stuck in the belt; the spindle was a smaller tapered piece to which the threads was attached. By a dexterous twirl of the left hand the spindle was made to spin around and at the same time recede from the spinner who drew out between the forefinger and thumb of the right hand a regular stream of fibres so long as the twisting of the spindle lasted. It was then drawn in, the new length of thread wound upon it, and the operation was renewed.

The spinning wheel as we know it was invented about 1530 in Nuremberg, and since then there have been many improvements as late as 1830. About the year 1764 the spinning-jenny was invented by James Hargreaves at Stankhill, near Blackburn in Lancashire, England. From that time on the old fashioned spinning wheel began to lose out to machine spinning. In the last few years the old spinning wheel is beginning to to come back to use in the spinning of Angora Wool. Just a word here. The spinning wheel must be so constructed that they not only run easily but perfect, to do a perfect job of spinning. This is not a lost art, any one with reasonable intelligence can learn to spin in a short time, which is very interesting and profitable when you think of the many pretty garments that can be made right in your own home from your own wool and I think that one gets more pleasure from their rabbits; also more profit



Spinning Wheel Manufactured by J. C. Moss, Colorado Springs.

as these garments are almost priceless.

From Rabbit To Garments on the J. C. Rabbitry

In 1935 I believe it was, my wife and daughter attended a Hobby Show in Colorado Springs, Colo., and came home all enthused about the Angora rabbits, what beauties they were and what lovely things could be made from their wool.

After a lot of talking I was finally induced to go up to Palmer Lake to see the Angora rabbits at C. W. Orr's and of course like everyone after seeing them, I too became interested and at once began planning and figuring how I could get a trio of these beauties. At the time I was out of work and with my family of five to feed and clothe it didn't seem at all possible I'd ever get them. Until about a year later Mr. Orr knowing I was a carpenter - cabinet maker, asked if I could build a spinning wheel as they were having a hard time getting them built satisfactory. I built his wheels and a lot of wheels since for the Angora rabbit raisers.

A little later he offered me some of the England Angora rabbits if I would build him a loom. I was not familiar with the looms, how they were built or operated. But I still wanted the Angoras. I went to the different museums and I studied the different looms there. Also I talked with Mrs. Anna Fisher who at the time was conducting classes in spinning and weaving at Palmer Lake. I finally built a fairly good loom and got my trio of Angoras.

The first two years I was rather disappointed in the returns for at the time we had to depend on the small buyers over the country who some times paid, and then only a little over half of what it was worth. Finally a small bunch of these discouraged growers of Angora wool got together at C. W. Orr's in 1938 and with the help of the Directors of Markets, Mr. King and Mr. Cook was organized the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative. Then our fine wool sold for \$5.00 per pound, and has never been below this.

At the time the Cooperative was organized we had 19 rabbits. Now my wife, our daughter and myself are working with and caring for around 400. As we want to increase our herd to around 1,000 believe you me I am kept pretty busy just building hutches. Until a short time ago we kept them in individual hutches, but are now trying out the colony system of about 25 rabbits to a pen 5 feet by 8 feet inside measurements with hay and grain feeders the full length of the back giving plenty of room for them to feed.

I feel that this is not only a very

interesting hobby but a tidy little living can be made from them and lovely garments for our own use, too.

Besides raising and clipping our Angora rabbits I build looms and wheels and all other equipment for working up the wool and my wife made up a Pedigree and Record Book for Angoras which seems to take well among many Angora breeders. She and our daughter spin, weave and knit the garments and it is all done right here at home at the J. C. Rabbitry.



Atwood's "Honey Lou" and her seven youngsters at two months of age. Owned by Atwood Angora Rabbitry, Denver, Colorado.

English Angora Breeding Stock

Guaranteed To Register
Sonderegger hutch plans and full instructions, \$1.00.
Clipping and Castrating stand made of hard maple and upholstered, \$6.00.

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215 South 14th Street

Colorado Springs, Colorado

Pedigreed Angora Best Woolers

Old Fashioned Spinning Wheels

Spin your own wool for profit and pleasure.

More Information 10c.

ANOTHER MILESTONE REACHED, AND PASSED

The Federation of American Angora Breeders and the California Angora Wool Growers, Inc., are and have been working closely together for the betterment and general improvement of the Angora industry, particularly from the viewpoint of the breeders.

Each organization, although operated independently, has pledged itself to exchange ideas, to adapt and readapt plans and methods which would lead to the improvement of conditions—financial and otherwise, of their respective members. In a world when so many factions are trying to destroy and tear apart, it is indeed stimulating to know that the two oldest Angora associations—one the chartered A. R. & C. B. A. specialty club, and the other the oldest Angora club chartered under the A. R. & C. B. A. can walk together with their heads high, knowing full well that a spirit of good sportsmanship, comradeship and good will has benefitted both, and every single member connected with them.

In our view this is the greatest step towards unified clarification and universal gain, the Angora industry on this continent has ever known. It is walking proof that in unity there is strength.

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ANGORA BREEDERS

Foxon Road

East Haven, Conn.

CALIFORNIA ANGORA WOOL GROWERS, Inc.

6724 South Broadway

Los Angeles, Calif.

Judging Angoras

By JUDGE LEWIS S. J. GRIFFIN, Colorado Springs, Colorado

Judging Angoras is somewhat different than judging normal haired rabbits or in grading wool. One must consider a balanced animal, type, wool and trimmings. If the animal is out of condition no matter how good the wool or type the mats and broken wool is too severe a cut for placement. Our greatest consideration must be given to density and texture of wool. As this is a commercial wool animal and raised for wool and not for meat. However, on the show table we must have a balanced animal and type and trimmings have their share of points to consider.

Let's consider the wool first. Here we must consider the density and texture, the coat to be in full bloom, to be uniform in length, not broken or ragged on sides or matted under the neck and around chest or hips. The under legs should be woolled over, not necessarily heavy wool but the more wool the better, especially under the hind legs. This wool should carry down on to the limbs and feet. With the English it should be wool and not hair.

The next thing that sets an Angora off to best advantage is heavy trimmings, full, large ear tufts, bangs that drop down from forehead, whiskers that are full and even and last but not least pads on underside of feet that are thick and soft.

We have what might be termed three types of Angoras as follows: The genuine English type, the French type and what I call "Just Angoras" or a go-between. Let's take each of them separately:

First the English: Here we have a beautiful specimen when in full bloom. The type should be almost round. Of course the animal is longer than it is wide but when it is full woolled they resemble a ball

especially when dropped on the table. Their head is short, wide and blocky. Ears short, ideal length $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches, the neck very short so the head sets close to the body. The body should be well rounded and full in the chest. Thus making a cobby, compact animal. The animal should be solid in flesh and plump, ideal weight about $5\frac{1}{2}$ pounds.

Second the French type: Here we have just the opposite of the English. The type calls for medium length of body. Naturally the larger the animal the longer the body. The ears are thicker and longer, ideal length 4 inches, ideal weight 8 pounds. The bone is heavier, the type as a whole what one might term coarser than the English. The wool on the French should carry the same density and texture except we find what one might call guard hair more noticeable. The wool does not extend down over the feet as it does in the English but runs into a soft fur. The trimmings are very much the same as the English except not so heavy and the pads on the feet are not heavy, usually only a fringe of wool hanging from the feet.

Next we have the so-called "Go-between." I probably will be condemned by some for even mentioning this type of Angora but it is an important issue to the Angora breeders and the sooner the Angora breeders learn what this so called Angora is that much the better.

In the first place it may be one of the two following: A poor typed English that has become coarse from improper mating verging on French type. The animal has become long and rangy in body yet had a reasonably blocky head, ears too long for ideal English yet not the proper type French ear. The

wool in most cases is coarse and thin and trimmings may be good. Here the judge is on the spot. It is entered as English, just gets by with English head and ears and has fair wool.

The other kind of a wooler we find is one that has been bred from a good English buck crossed on a long haired white rabbit and after two or three generations it takes on somewhat the makeup of the English as to type and trimming but the wool is coarse. In most cases the animal is between an English and a French as to size, carries on the limbs a resemblance to the French as the feet are not well woolled. Here again the judge is on the spot. The above typed Angora could also come from some new beginner crossing the French and the English. This practice should be discouraged as the French and English are two distinct breeds and should be kept so.

I personally feel all judges should be more severe and cut severely for this type of Angora. I'll admit some of them get by under the standards and we cannot disqualify but let's at least be more severe with our remarks so the breeder will know what he or she has and if he or she be of the progressive nature they will thank us rather than be hurt or provoked at the judge.

I sometimes feel we judges are afraid of hurting the feelings of the exhibitor and do not say what we think. I believe most exhibitors enter their stock to get honest and just opinions rather than flattery and be misled by same.

Now a word about showing. I honestly believe every Angora breeder should do some showing. The show room is your display window. Clip your stock at the right time to get some animals in full bloom by the time certain shows are held. I hear some of you say "I am not in the show business but in the wool business commercially." Every business has to advertise to do business in the most profitable way. Keep a few

breeders for this purpose, clip them at proper time to have them in full bloom at the proper time then advertise your herd as breeders as well as commercial woolers. In this way you improve your chance of selling breeders at \$10.00, \$15.00 to \$25.00 per animal. Such prices are not to be sneered at. Advertise in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE as well as the shows and your profits will be greater. The Angora is not a meat producer and prospective buyers are looking for herds that have winnings at the head of their rabbitry for they know the said rabbitry has a balanced herd, type as well as wool.

My final advice is show, advertise and last but not least grade your wool properly.

Prospective List of Judges for the Convention

By EMIL J. VOIGT

The following is a list of the prospective judges and the breed they are to judge. Changes can be made though as we all know that regardless how well things are planned there is always some minor interference whereby changes must be made.

Vern Ashton, Flemish and New Zealand Whites.

R. J. Bernhardt, all New Zealand Reds.

Jim B'yth, English, Dutch, New Zealand Whites.

John Fehr, New Zealand Whites, Chinchillas, Sables, Silver Fox and Viennas.

A. J. Foerster, Checkered Giants and Angoras.

John Furrer, Champagne D'Argents and all fur classes.

H. C. Gilbert, Belgians and Polish.

L. S. J. Griffin, Flemish and New Zealand Whites.

R. C. Huggins, Havanas.

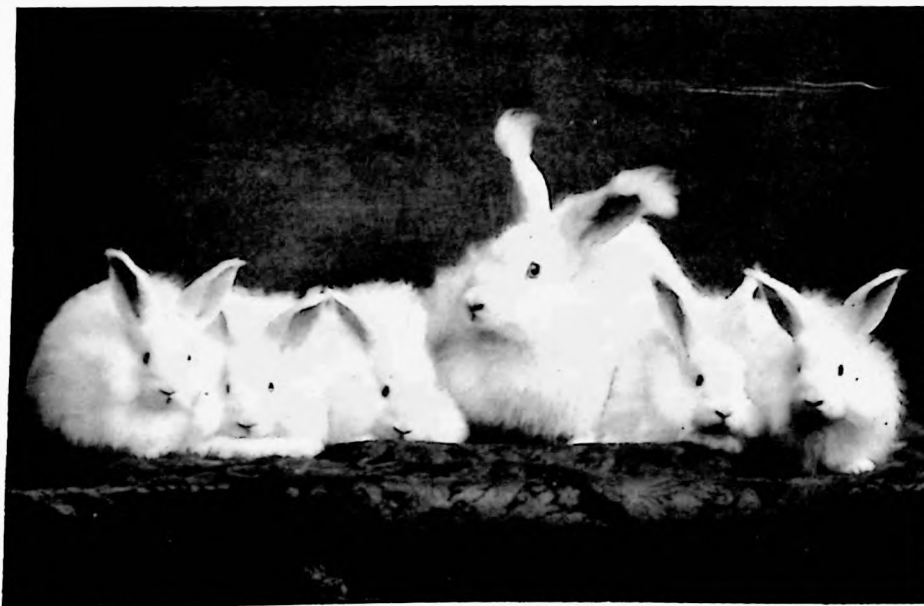
Karl Sautters, Beverens, Lilacs, Cream D'Argents and Rex.

Gus Siegmund, Rex, Himalayans and Tans.

Edw. H. Stahl, Chinchillas and New Zealand Whites.

Marion Stoner, New Zealand Whites, Silver Martens and all cavies.

Read the Classified ads this month.



Angora Doe and Litter—Courtesy of Maurice B. Sixby, Buffalo, N. Y.

WATCH THIS COLUMN

Next month for further announcement concerning the new book "Raising Angora Rabbits" by Messrs. Gilbert and Sutcliffe.



Two-Year-Old Doe, Weighing 7½ Pounds, Clipped 5½ Ounces of Wool.
Owned by O. F. Austin, Van Nuys, California.

Angora Rabbits---The Way To An Honest And Comfortable Living

By O. F. AUSTIN, Secretary, Tri-Valley Angora Club

Anyone desiring an honest and comfortable living can accomplish it by buying a few purebred Angoras and start in raising the beautiful little pets that will give you a good profit without killing and eating them. To my way of thinking, there is no more beautiful or friendlier pet than the Angora rabbit and the demand for its snow-white wool far exceeds the present day supply. I know of no other business that you could enter which requires such a small amount of capital and gives you so much independence as the Angora wool business.

A good wool rabbit, if properly cared for, will produce at least a pound of wool a year, which should average 90 to 95 per cent number one grade. At present this grade sells for \$5 per pound when marketed through the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative, Palmer Lake, Colo. With the annual feed bill for the rabbit amounting to about 95 cents, a mighty neat profit per animal can be realized.

Here are a few things to keep in mind when starting in the Angora wool business. A well kept small herd is far superior to a poorly kept large herd. And do not breed faster than you can build hutches and properly care for the rabbits. It is easy to become discouraged with the business if you do not have proper housing as your herd increases and also if you get behind with your clipping. There is no proper time to clip these rabbits

and it must be done at that time to realize the most out of them.

Angora rabbits are easy to raise and are remarkably free from diseases and if given half a chance they will keep themselves clean and healthy.

A shearing stand and sharp pair of scissors are two of the most important essentials of the Angora wool business. The shearing room itself need not be expensive, but should have plenty of natural light and be free from drafts.

I worked out a formula for a especially prepared pellet which brought down the cost of feed about 60 cents a hundred and absolutely takes all the wool out of the rabbits. Several of the producers were losing rabbits by wool blocks so they asked me if I would let them have my formula (which I did) and they say that they have had absolutely no trouble since.

This formula may be had free of charge by anyone writing me for it and inclosing stamped, self-addressed envelope. The address is, O. F. Austin, 13005 Addison street, Van Nuys, Calif.

The opinions of many of the producers are that the reason that the Angora industry has not grown more rapidly in this country is because we had so hard a time disposing of our wool. The reason was because there was not enough of us to accumulate enough wool at one time to do business with the mills, so consequently they went to Europe for it.

Angoras Lead the Way in the Commercial Judging of Rabbits

By MARVIN J. ALLEN

The difficult task of determining the best commercial Angora has been removed from one man's opinion. To judge a rabbit for its good and bad points requires a well experienced judge though most all American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association judges are thorough experts on rabbit conformation, no person can tell to the cent how much wool on an Angora will clip. There is only one way to determine the value of the wool on the rabbit and that is to shear, grade and weigh the wool.

The California Angora Wool Growers sponsored the first annual Angora wool production contest at the Los Angeles county fair at Pomona, Calif., September 1940. The contest was started to compare the value of wool production of the Angoras in a 90 day period. To start the contest the breeders were asked to enter rabbits that would have as near 90 days wool as possible. There were 57 Woolers sheared with the winning rabbit producing \$1.67, and the first 10 averaging over \$1.40 each. There were numerous trophies donated to encourage competition and more donated for this year's contest. There is a perpetual Roy L. Smith Memorial Trophy to the winner of the designated four rabbits with the highest average value of wool. Most all the larger feed mills donate trophies each year as do several of the Angora breeders. We would like to see Angoras entered from all parts of the United States and Canada to compare the Woolers and to help stimulate the industry.

We believe the Angora exhibit at the Los Angeles county fair, 1940, was the largest ever shown. There were over 200 Angoras with a senior doe class of 78 and was it tough? Judge D. P. Law said that competition was the keenest he had ever judged. The other classes compared in rivalry though smaller with 30 or more to a class. As the regular rabbit building was overcrowded the Angoras were placed in the beautiful junior fair building which was nearer the center of

the fair grounds. Of the 750,000 persons attending the fair it is safe to estimate that at least a half million saw the Angoras, the shearing, spinning, and exhibit. The exhibitors and the California Angora Wool Growers cannot praise the cooperation of the superintendent, R. W. Farr, and the Los Angeles county fair too highly for their courtesy in making the Angora exhibit and production contest possible. The California Angora Wool Growers had from four to six persons at the booth from 9 a. m. to 10 p. m. the eight days of the show handling the Production Contest, spinning and all answering questions.

An added attraction was a "judging contest for the judges." They were asked to pick rabbits they thought would be in the first 10 in the Wool Production Contest. We had the 57 Woolers on the table at one time, the two working judges, Mr. Law and Mr. Bernhardt, and three local judges, F. C. Davies, T. L. DeWitt and W. T. Gilbert went through the rabbits in about 15 minutes. If you never saw a mad house you should see five judges going over 57 Woolers at the same time, Oh boy! Every one enjoyed himself and said they had never done anything like it before. The judges were around the Angora booth the balance of the fair until the contest was over and we found the winners (rabbits and judges). Judge F. C. Davies won the trophy with five of the winners. Judge Bernhardt was a very close second, the judges all did a fine job of picking the winners. We are repeating the judges contest this year with another dandy trophy to the winner.

We will have more about this year's contest in a later issue and we invite all Angora breeders to enter next year.

Beauty Spot Rabbitry

Angora Rabbits

ELMER E. CLEEK

Junction City

Oregon

MONEY-MAKING HUTCH PLANS

After several years experimenting we have developed a hutch that will keep Woolers perfectly clean. The use of these hutches will increase your No. 1 wool 30 per cent. The construction of these hutches will keep wool clean and untangled without brushing from one shearing to the next. They are inexpensive and anyone that can use a saw and hammer can build a set of these hutches. These hutch plans are sold on a money-back guarantee.

ONE SET OF HUTCH PLANS NO. 10, PREPAID FOR \$1.00

B-B ANGORA RABBIT RANCH

BRADY

TEXAS

My Experience with Angoras

By A. WEYGANDT

My experience with Angoras dates back several years, in fact, when I was a boy in my teens attending grammar school. I, like a good many other boys, was interested in rabbits, bantams, pigeons, etc., but our rabbits were confined to about two varieties, the common white rabbit and the breed we now recognize as the Dutch. The common white rabbit of those days would not come under any of our standard bred rabbits, but were simply in a class to themselves and I believe that there are very few if any in the country today. A small white pink-eyed rabbit that weighed about 5 or 6 pounds at maturity. Our Dutch in those days compared very favorably with the Dutch of today in type, size and the various colors, although the big majority of them were Black and Blue. In glancing over the ads in the old Farm Journal, I noticed an ad of one Col. Jas. Leffel, of Springfield, Ohio, advertising all kinds of pet stock for sale from a white mouse to a white elephant.

I sent for his circular and became much interested in the Angora rabbits he listed therein. I

ordered a pair of those rabbits and was I delighted when they arrived. They were envied by all the boys in the neighborhood and quite different from the rabbits we were accustomed to with their woolly coats. However, these rabbits were nothing more than a small wooly rabbit and nothing to compare with our present day Angoras.

A nice pen was awaiting them on their arrival and they seemed very contented in their new quarters. In about two weeks I noticed the doe burrowing in the ground and later found she was making arrangements for youngsters. This hole was about one foot deep and extended back about five feet from the entrance and the nest for the youngsters was at the extreme end. The entrance was kept covered with dirt and was opened by the mother every time she wished to feed her babies. Everything went fine for about a week when to my sorrow and amazement two dogs chewed a hole in the top of my pen one night and killed both of my Angoras. It was necessary to destroy the six youngsters, which I found in the little nest at the end

of the hole and did I "hate the job."

This ended my experience with Angoras until about the year of 1912. I was living in Chicago then and attended a poultry show being held in the Stock Yards Amphitheatre which included rabbits also. There were a few Angoras among them and I purchased a pair and later purchased others but these animals did not suit me as to quality. In 1914, I began to correspond with some Angora breeders in England in regard to stock and ordered a trio from a Mrs. A. Sweasey of Hunslow, England, who at that time had a very fine stud of Angoras. They arrived in fine condition and the doe "Fairy Fay" (illustrated on the cover of this issue) was among them.

I was much pleased with these Angoras for they were all good animals and I had a "solid foundation" for producing good stock in the future. I later made several importations from T. A. Forster, of Pyton-on-Tyne, J. Fletcher, of Rochdale, who was secretary of the Universal Angora Club of England and others and at that time I had a very fine stud of Angoras and I was proud of them and enjoyed much pleasure with them. In those days Angoras were considered a fancy rabbit in the U. S. for we had not given the marketing of wool any serious thought. In fact, there were not enough Angoras in this country to produce any quantity of wool. However, I made several test shearings of my Angoras and the doe "Fairy Fay" would shear 6 ounces at a clipping every six months. Had she been sheared at three month intervals she would probably have made one pound for the year which is a very good average.

I have not bred Angoras for several years and conditions have changed the past few years, today, the Angora is one of our leading commercial rabbits and the prices and demand for wool are good and will continue so indefinitely, I believe. Many prefer the Angora as a commercial rabbit for it is not necessary to slaughter in order to secure the wool which is their chief source of value and profit for the breeder. However, a breeder who has quality stock will be able to sell quite a number annually for breeders at a fair price, which will help increase his profits considerably. It pays any breeder to keep the best registered and pedigreed stock for by so doing you have records of the breeders for several generations back, which should include the wool production record.

However, do not expect your Angoras to make you a profit without care and when the time arrives for them to be clipped, they should be clipped and this wool graded and taken care of properly as it is taken from the animal. The Angoras will produce the wool for you, but if not taken care of in time, your profits are gone and the breeder has no one to blame but himself. It is the many "little things" that count in making a success with Angoras.

As stated before I have not bred

Angoras for several years but my last experience with Angoras was in March, 1937, when I imported from a prominent breeder in England four colored Angoras for the great opera star, Miss Helen Jepson, of New York City. This shipment consisted of one pair of "Smokes," a "Blue" buck and one "Fawn" buck, which arrived in the U. S. A. in good condition.

We have two specialty clubs sponsoring the Angoras in the U. S. today and both are trying to assist the breeders in disposing of their wool and assisting in various ways. C. W. Orr, Palmer Lake, Colo., secretary of the American Angora Breeders Cooperative, through the cooperative handles a large amount of wool in the west. Allen T. Gilbert, Foxon Road, East Haven, Conn., president of the Federation of American Angora Breeders, handles a large quantity of wool annually in the east. The latter association holds charter with the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association and H. John Harder of 529 Court street, Salem, Ore., is the secretary of this organization.

The Angora is a wonderful rabbit and the outlook for the Angora wool industry in the United States looks very good and I hope to see more breeders of this wonderful rabbit in all sections of the country.

The breeders should appreciate these Special Numbers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE, which are published on the various breeds for it gives their favorite breeds much publicity and creates an interest which means more sales for the breeders and does much good for our industry in general.

Read the Classified ads this month.

Angora Woolers For Sale

There is no substitute for Plain Old-Fashioned Honesty

And that is the rule we follow—when you deal with us!

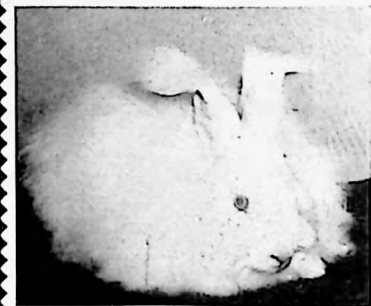
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FENNER'S ANGORA RABBITRY



Pedigreed and Registered

ENGLISH ANGORAS

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CEDAR RAPIDS IOWA



KRIS KRINGLE

First Prize Angora Buck at Southwest Sportsmen's Show in St. Louis. Owned by Grinstead Angora Colonies, Carrollton, Illinois.

18th Annual Winter Show of the LORAIN CO. RABBIT & CAVY ASSN.

\$100.00 IN CASH AND SPECIALS

James Blyth, Judge

SEPTEMBER 26, 27, 28, 1941

For Premium List Write To

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210 Marseilles Ave.

ELYRIA, OHIO



ANGORA COLONY HOUSE

BUILDING AN ANGORA COLONY HOUSE

By WILLIAM T. GRINSTEAD

Many requests come in for information regarding the raising of Angora rabbits by the colony method. It has been our experience that this is the ideal way to raise and care for those that are being used for wool production. Of course, the breeding does and stud bucks must be kept in regular unit hutches.

The only caution we would give

is to start the young Angoras in colonies as soon as ready to wean, for after they have once been confined in separate hutches and then later put into colonies with other Angoras, they are almost sure to cause much trouble, and often injury or death to each other. But when kept in colonies from the time they are weaned, they seldom

give any trouble. All bucks in colonies should be castrated; and keep does separate from bucks.

The photo here shows our ideal colony layout. The colony units are each 4x8 feet, placed end to end. They are approximately 3 feet high. The tops are of ordinary sheet metal roofing. The bottom of hardware cloth and the

sides of poultry netting. The illustration herewith shows eight of the units or colonies, end to end, with a small feed house in center. The feed house need be only about 6 feet high, or just high enough to stand in. With this layout, you can continue to add colony units as needed. Ventilators as shown are desirable for each unit in the summer.

The Angora Rabbit Wool Industry

By WILLIAM H. WEBB, Secretary California Wool Growers, Inc.

Angora wool rabbits have become one of the major breeds of domestic rabbits in the United States, and are rapidly becoming as popular here as they have been in Europe as a means of small stock farming and livelihood. This may be due to the fact that there is not now any Angora wool being imported into this country, and the American breeders must supply the ever increasing demand for raw Angora wool. American breeders in the past have supplied only about 20 per cent of the wool used in the United States, the other 80 per cent coming in from France and England. About the time France fell to the Nazis all European wool stopped coming into the country. We have heard that most of the French rabbits were eaten, although there have been reports that Germany was consuming the entire output of their wool. Many of the English rabbits were reported destroyed but we have also heard that England is using all the Angora wool they can produce there.

When European Angora wool imports ceased, the Japanese wool started coming in in larger quantities, but many of the mills preferred not to use their wool, for various reasons. The demand for domestic wool immediately increased and there has been a practically steady market for it ever since at prices higher than they have ever been.

Now while we have a steady market and a steady income from our wool sales, we are beginning to be looked upon by other rabbit breeders as something other than a bunch of "crackpots" with a herd of "woolies." Let's get this straight once and for all time—An Angora

is not a woolie. There is a definite difference in the quality of the wool, the period in which it grows out, and the general appearance of the rabbit. But more of that later. Angoras are becoming more and more to be known as a profitable commercial rabbit. They have outgrown the hobby class, and the fancier's show display, although they are one of the prettiest breeds of rabbits to look at, especially in full coat. The Angora business has outgrown the promotional, get-rich-quick stages that gave the business such a big black eye a few years ago. The

steady plodding and hard work of some of the original breeders, who had the foresight to see that a good living could some day be made by raising and selling the wool, rather than selling breeding stock on a get-rich-quick sucker scheme, has put the Angora industry on its feet, and has it now squarely standing on its own two feet, and asking no quarter from anyone.

Raising Angoras is not all profit. There is tedious work connected with it, as there is any other legitimate, successful business, but the returns are great enough to

more than repay the growers for that work. Those of us who have been in the business for the past three or four years can look back over the periods of tough going and slack markets, the ridicule of the meat growers, and the times when we were ready to give up, but didn't, realizing the day would come when Angora wool would be enough in demand to make our efforts worthwhile. Today we are recognized in any group of rabbit growers as a worth while industry and branch of rabbit husbandry, as attested by this special issue of a magazine accepted by all rabbit growers. We hold our heads high, proud to know we have laid a solid foundation on which will be built a great industry with an ever widening field of possibilities for all future Angora wool rabbit growers.



Clipping and Preparing Angora Wool

Beginning with Angoras

By FERN M. CREHAN, Rural Route 1, Amherst, Ohio

About two years ago I became actively interested in Angora rabbits. I say "actively," because for years I had used the Angora yarn to trim knitted and crocheted garments and realized only vaguely that this beautiful product could be raised in my own back yard.

One day I noticed an advertisement in the pet section of the Sunday paper. Somebody was selling Angora rabbits, lots of them. Curiosity prompted me to go and see them, and no high pressure salesmanship was necessary after that to make a purchaser of me, all unplanned. I had no knowledge of the rabbit business and no hutches. When I drove away I had three fluffy youngsters in an orange crate in the back of the car; two does eight weeks old and an unrelated six months old buck, or so they told me.

I asked whatever questions occurred to me on short notice, about feeding and shearing. However, since the rabbits were being disposed of because of the death of

the man who had raised them, nobody seemed to know too much about them. I never even inquired whether they were pedigreed.

Luck must have been with me, for although I had not the faintest idea of what characterized a "good" Angora, or whether the owner had been a reliable breeder or not, it developed later that my stock was of a good English strain. They won some prizes and merited very satisfactory remarks by a very competent judge, not long ago.

I wrote for government bulletins and in the one I received I found a wealth of much needed information about rabbits in general, but not much about the particular breed I had chosen. However, guided by it I managed to raise my first purchased with no casualties. I kept hunting for articles about Angoras, but not knowing where to search, I was not too successful for quite a while.

A sympathetic neighbor loaned me a hutch that he had no use for and luckily it was divided into two compartments and had a hardware cloth floor. The man I bought them of had told me that all they needed to eat was oats and alfalfa hay, so I went to the feed store for supplies. There, I discovered that a bale of alfalfa hay is quite a lot of hay, and especially when I had no place to store it. The proprietor obligingly showed me a mixture containing pellets, cut alfalfa, and oats along with other ingredients which he assured me was a complete feed. This was certainly much more convenient to handle, and I took some home. I bought salt spoons and crocks for food and water and was all set for a while.

For a wonder, I did have the common sense to not experiment much with feeding and I was repaid by not having any sick rabbits. I relied on this ration, supplemented by an occasional carrot and a bit of very well dried bread, until these rabbits were grown. I

still use it almost entirely. In addition I give about a cupful of bread and milk to each nursing mother, daily, and continue it when the young come out to eat with the mother. Frequently I give the little fellows some rolled oats.

Later I substituted turnips for carrots and lost a rabbit. Another time one got out of his hutch and got some straw that had been wet and he died. Perhaps their deaths were not because of the foregoing reasons, but I quit experimenting and have had no trouble since.

Soon after I embarked in the rabbit business I contacted members of the local rabbit club, and found them to be very kind and helpful in my various small emergencies. The annual convention of the Ohio breeders was being held in our town about that time and I was advised to attend and watch the judging. Here also, I was introduced to people who had formerly raised Angoras and they gave me many tips that I have found invaluable. Lots of these would, no doubt, seem insignificant to larger and more experienced breeders, but to such a novice as myself they were pretty important. Some of these hints I have never yet seen in print. For instance about watching to see that the babies did not become entangled in strands of wool, a warning that has saved the lives of two of mine, so far. Once a baby had a strand twisted so tight around its throat that I found it almost impossible to insert the tip of a manicure scissors under it to cut it. Another time one had a strand around a hind leg and the foot was swollen and almost black. Both these occasions occurred before their eyes were open. Now I investigate about twice a day, and so far I haven't had any doe object because I handled them. I do, however, take the precaution of stroking the mother first.

Everybody agrees that cleanliness and wire floors are important with Angoras, but I had to find out the hard way that they would sometimes bite and pull ends of wire loose and occasionally injure themselves in this way. I had a fine buck injure his jaw and die of the abscess which resulted. I did not discover it until shearing time because the wool concealed it too well, and then it had gone too far. Now I keep a hammer and staples handy and use them frequently. And I'm on the lookout for lumps, swellings or rabbits that lose their appetites.

I shear my rabbits every three months and find a ready market for my wool and at a good price. While some authorities say that grooming is unnecessary, I believe that the time spent in going over them with a brush, or blower a few times the last month before shearing pays well in dollars and cents. It certainly cuts down the amount of number four wool in my shipments. I've finally learned that it works best with the breeding does to shear them just before breeding them, leaving plenty of wool for nests of course. They look rather weird at first, but they are not being kept for

their appearance anyhow. If kindling occurs during hot weather, I pluck and trim wool remaining after the doe has made her nest and her babies are a week old. It helps to keep her as comfortable as possible.

I'm not attempting line breeding yet. When my first purchases were a few months old it developed that one of the sisters was definitely a brother.

Another hutch was clearly indicated and had to be built forthwith, but worse still, my estimated 1941 herd had to be sliced in two. So far this one doe has 17 living offspring, nine of which were does. I sold a few of these and bought a very good English buck. My herd now numbers 34 and I plan to build a modern rabbit house this summer which will accommodate at least 50 woolers and breeders. As soon as I can I want to work out my own pedigrees.

I had the good fortune to have an old spinning wheel put in working order and I am learning to spin. I have made several pairs of mittens and some baby caps out of wool I raised, plucked and spun and they are really beautiful. Garments made from hand spun wool have the advantage of not sheering as the commercially spun wool does at first. I find the plucked wool much easier to spin than that which is clipped at least for a beginner. Before I start to shear an animal I usually pluck some of the wool for my own use. I hope to expand this branch of the business when I have time, and I know that I can find a ready market for my garments I may have to sell.

I think Angoras are the ideal type of rabbit for women to raise. They do not have to be butchered for their product and they are a gentle, hardy breed. There is a great demand for the wool at present and when the supply is sufficiently increased it will be used in additional ways. This type of wool is light, warm and will not shrink, or irritate the most tender skin.

I wouldn't advise any beginner to start blindly, as I did. If it is impossible to visit an Angora rabbitry and talk to a reliable breeder at least purchase from a reliable source. Registered animals can be obtained at slight additional cost, and to be registered they must meet certain definite qualifications. Libraries have files of rabbit magazines and a study of these is informative and enlightening. Local rabbit clubs are friendly and helpful and qualified by experience to give valuable advice.

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Baby at three weeks meets his owner halfway. Courtesy Mrs. Fern M. Crehan.

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Selected Stock of Good Tyne and Pedigree at Reasonable Prices.

Wool Block in Angoras

By W. H. WEBB, Secretary

For some time the Angora breeders and especially some of the newer ones, have been bothered with wool block, in their rabbits, and ways and means of eliminating it.

At our last meeting it was brought up for discussion and quite a bit of information was forthcoming, although no one yet seems to know just what to do about it. Some rather apparent important facts were brought up, and having had a few days to think about them, I would like to present some of the conclusions I have drawn from the discussion at the meeting, and talks with other members outside the meeting.

In the first place, what makes wool block? It seems that all long woolled animals eat some of their wool, or get it into their systems in some way. Having always been taught that prevention was far better than cure, let us try to find some way of preventing wool block first. We know that the rabbits, as do Angora and Persian cats, wash themselves by licking. They are bound to get some wool into their mouths and stomachs due to the shedding of the wool. We see the shedded wool in the hutches, water crocks, and feed troughs, and naturally the rabbits will take some of it in feeding and drinking if it is not cleaned out. In the first place then, we should shear our Angoras on time to prevent shedding and pulling wool that becomes matted after shedding.

M. J. Allen tells us that the Truesdall Laboratories, Inc., in their analysis of Angora wool, have found it to be high in protein content. Could it be, then, that the rabbits do not get certain elements in their food, and in order to acquire those elements they eat some of their wool? H. W. Griffin told me the wool contained a considerable amount of salt. Perhaps we could eliminate some of the wool eating by providing salt licks for the rabbits. E. W. Murray tells us that animals in captivity will behave unnaturally unless they are provided with something to occupy their time and attention, as they would have done in their wild state. I would like to pick that to pieces a little, as there was quite a bit of discussion on whether or not the rabbits would have wool block in their wild state, and that we should provide a more natural setting for them. In the first place, if Angoras would run wild, the shedding wool would probably be brushed off as they ran through the bushes, and they would be picking their own food and assuming they got all of the food requirements, would not have to eat their wool for the lacking elements. If we let our Angoras run wild about the lawn the wool would get very dirty and be worthless to us. In the second place Frank Davies tells us that Angoras are mutations of domestic rabbits, and

never were wild and so would not have had wool block anyway.

As to curing an Angora that has developed a wool block, there have been several theories suggested. Frank Woodford tells of success in putting the affected rabbits on greens, and nothing but greens until the block is eliminated. He swears by it, because he has had success with it, and has said nothing else would cure it. Others say, including myself, that alfalfa hay is the thing to push the block out. We have had success on that good method, and will swear by it. G. O. Smith says that he was feeding nothing but alfalfa hay and grain for a while, and still his rabbits developed wool block. That started the alfalfa backers to thinking. Perhaps it was not any certain food that was responsible for breaking up the block as much as it was the change in diet. Thinking back a year or so, we remembered when we were feeding all of our rabbits carrots or kale at least one feeding every week. That was when we raised our own kale, and before we got more rabbits and the price of carrots went up. But, believe it or not, we had no wool block, and our hutches were clean, and the rabbits in good condition and produc-

ing good coats of wool. We kept salt licks in each hutch, too. With more rabbits, and not being able to put in full time on them yet, we have slackened some on that line of care, and now we have wool block.

In trying to arrive at some conclusion regarding this "bug" we have decided that we must, first, see that all the rabbits are sheared on time, preventing the shedding wool from being licked out by the rabbit; second, feed a better or a slightly richer feed, and change the diet occasionally, and feed greens to all of them at least one feeding a week. As to giving them something to occupy their minds between feedings and shearing, we haven't quite decided. We may try something on some of them, and it may help in keeping them from chewing up the hutches. However, in the wild state, rabbits seem to spend most of their time between meals in a hole, or under a rock somewhere, sleeping. We also think they should get some exercise occasionally and let them run on the lawn. Be sure no stray dogs can get at them, though.

We hope that these conclusions we have drawn may help other breeders find some way of combating wool block in Angoras. Perhaps others have, or may get from this article, other ideas about the subject. We will be glad to hear from anyone who has tried and found successful, anything at all that will eliminate the wool block.

Angora Observations

By MAURICE B. SIXBY, Buffalo, New York

A pertinent question has been asked of me by the owner of one of the larger Angora Spinning Mills, he wishes my views in regards to the supply of raw Angora wool now being produced in this country and the future outlook.

I have just returned from an extended auto trip through a large part of the east and have visited many growers, buyers of wool and some of the mills. From the observation and study of the matter, I would say that the supply here in the east is increasing slowly, but is also increasing surely.

Herds of Angoras, or I should say Angora rabbitries, in this part of the country are small as to the number of head of producing woolers. There has been a large number of new beginners entering the business during the last year and so far into this year, many of these I had the pleasure of visiting and find that they are increasing their herds greatly. I also found that many had passed the first experimental or trial stage of the business and most of them had mastered the simple work of clipping and grading the wool. In consequence they are growing better wool. Many have also made not only one, but several shipments of wool into the old established markets.

The large majority of these growers that I speak of will, no doubt, be larger producers from

now on and the volume of increase should be quite substantial from them.

Letter reports also reach me from all parts of the country and, in every instance, the outlook is encouraging. On the West Coast I understand the volume is greatly increasing, buyers also report to me that good shipments are coming from the Central Southwestern States, with Texas and Oklahoma leading. In talking with buyers the consensus is that, the volume of Angora wool should double the present output by the fall of 1942.

On my eastern trip I had the pleasure of visiting and meeting many women Angora growers, who have small herds and who have become interested in home spinning and knitting. Those who are sincere in the efforts to make progress in this home business, which can be made successful and profitable, are taking advantage of the improved economic conditions, and I found that all of them had more customers than they could supply with hand spun yarns and made-up garments. It certainly is a pleasant business and offers a great opportunity to augment the home income.

On the question of a market for Angora wool, my daily mail brings letters from new as well as older growers, asking me to recommend a market. My answer to all is, ship to the old established market,

it can be the Independent buyer or the Association markets, whichever the shipper may prefer. I stress the old established markets, those markets that have solicited wool shipments and have carried advertising in the magazines for the past few years.

These markets are reliable, they have survived the early pioneering periods in this industry, they are operated by men or a group of men who understand the business, all are properly financed and above all, they have sound Mill outlet connections. Mills who are depending on these various markets to supply them with a volume of Angora wool.

Those who ship to a reliable market should stay with and support that market. It is up to all the Angora growers in the country to support the old established markets, for eventually this support will lead to a higher increase in wool prices.

I frankly and openly state that we need no new Angora wool marketing agencies in the Angora industry. The present well established Independent and Association markets, of which there are a number, can now and for all future time, handle all the volume of Angora wool produced in this country. The policies of these markets are sound and, above all, they are working for the grower's interests.

The national income is much higher than it has been for years and buying power is increasing daily, and with this surge of buying Angora products will sell in an ever increasing volume.

Angora is now protected by new wool label laws and "Angora" pertains to the wool of the Angora rabbit only, it has left the "Luxury" class and mills and manufacturers are producing Angora products, within the reach and to fit the purse of the average buyer.

On my trip east I saw dozens of new novelties made of Angora wool and Angora yarns. Beautiful new clothes made of the shorter grades of Angora wool. Sweaters made in a great array of styles and in as many as twenty colors. One mill here in the east will make a sweater to order if the customer will send a picture of the sweater wanted.

It's an Angora season, the Angora rabbit business is on a sound basis and may the growers have many profitable years.

Read the Classified ads this month.



A Good Angora Herd Buck. Well Built, Heavy Wool Producer. Photo Courtesy Grinstead Angora Colonies, Carrollton, Illinois.

What We Learned at the Annual Cooperative Meeting

By MRS. I. W. CLAY, Pierson, Iowa

With Mr. and Mrs. Goddard, friends and neighbors of ours we left Pierson, Iowa, at 12 o'clock Saturday night and drove into the C. W. Orr Fur Farm in Palmer Lake, Colo., at 1 p. m. Sunday. The longest part of the road was the 50 miles between Denver and Palmer Lake. It was getting past the noon hour and we were afraid the picnic lunch would be over. Mr. Orr had promised there would be plenty of food for all out-of-state guests so we had not brought our "covered dish" with us. To our relief there were others who were late and the lunch was still in progress with plenty of food.

Lunch over the meeting was called to order by our president, C. D. Bigelow. The secretary-treasurer, C. W. Orr, was asked to read the minutes of the meeting a year ago. A brief history of the development of the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative was given by Mr. Bigelow in which he said the membership had doubled the first year, had doubled again the second year and in this third year had considerably more than doubled again. I did not take notes therefore do not remember the figures given in regard to the financing but remember we were all very much pleased with a very substantial progress in this respect. He also spoke of the amount of wool handled each year which has doubled several times since the first year.

Mr. Bigelow then introduced Ralph Snyder, president of the

Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, who talked to us about cooperation. It would take too long to repeat even a small part of the splendid talk Mr. Snyder gave us but I will take the space to tell the story with which he drove his talk home.

"A Cooperator died and went to Heaven. The gates were opened to him but before going in he thought he would like to see what the other place was like. He was given permission to do this and went below. Upon wandering around looking things over he found a beautiful banquet room, a beautiful table loaded with everything any one could wish for in the way of food. He thought this was a strange thing in this place. About that time the doors opening into this banquet hall were opened and a throng of lean, starving people came pouring into the room. On the right arm of each there was a long spoon, a yard long, strapped on. On the left arm a fork a yard long strapped on. When the people tried to reach the food the spoon and the fork were so long they could not reach their mouths, that was the h--- of it. Right away the man decided he had had enough of that and went back to heaven. There he found a banquet hall very much the same as the one he had seen below. Soon the doors opened and a group of happy, prosperous, well fed people came tramping in. He was amazed to see that these people also had

forks a yard long and spoons a yard long strapped on to their hands but these people when they got to the table began to feed the person across the table with their forks and spoons so every one went away well fed and happy. Cooperation in a big way, that is all it takes."

Mr. Bigelow then introduced Ben Cook, assistant director of markets of Colorado, who has been so helpful to the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative in its early formation and operations and who is still ever ready with his experience and advice to help in avoiding any mistakes that might be made. I understood Mr. Cook had written an article for SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE'S special Angora number (for Mr. Cook is a grower of Angora rabbits), but Mr. Orr thought best not to publish it. I believe Mr. Cook told some of his experiences when shearing his first rabbit. Seems Mr. Cook had the bunny in the basement, but had overlooked closing the preserved fruit closet. Seems the bunny did not like the little nips and jabs Mr. Cook was giving him so he landed first in the fruit closet and later in the empty furnace which Mr. Cook had cleaned out and left the door open. According to what I heard it must have been pretty good.

Mr. Bigelow then introduced Mr. Orr. I believe one of the best things Mr. Orr told us was that a 2 per cent dividend had been declared again this year. This is going to mean something pretty nice to us on the amount of wool we have sent in. A report as of July 1, 1941, by a certified public accountant was read, the details of which were all very gratifying.

Mr. Bigelow then introduced Mrs. Pearl Ance, of Chicago, Ill., who was attending the annual meeting who likes her Angoras very much and has done some very interesting writing on the subject as well as many other subjects.

Mr. Bigelow then called on Mrs. Orr who urged the cooperation of all Angora breeders in the publishing of the special issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. Mr. McFarland having been re-elected as a director of the Cooperative was called upon and expressed his appreciation of the confidence of the members in re-electing him and of the harmony and assistance of the other directors in carrying on the duties of director.

Mr. Atwood, also having been re-elected, expressed his appreciation of the members confidence in him and spoke of the cooperation due the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association as the parent association of all rabbit associations.

The meeting was then adjourned and demonstrations of shearing, grooming, castrating, branding, grading wool, and spinning wool was carried on.

By 5:30 most everyone had gone home and we went with the Orrs to the brooder house to feed the does with young as these have Mrs. Orr's personal attention. We also went through the rabbitry and through the grading rooms where the wool is received and packed

for shipping. We were all pretty tired after our all night ride and a big day at the meeting so we were off to bed quite early. Monday morning we were up early and after breakfast and another trip around the farm we were on our way home.

Since our return we have more interest and enthusiasm in our work than ever before. We will put forth every effort to make the Angora business a success and strive for a bigger and better Cooperative each year. We feel the information gained on shearing and grading while there will pay for our trip out in our next shipments of wool.

We found all of the members of the Cooperative fine friendly people, eager to do their part in making the Angora wool industry thrive. The enjoyment of the generous hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Orr will long remain in our minds.

We hope to be able to attend the meeting another year and can assure you it will be worth any one's time and money to make the trip to the meeting next year. Just being with the Orrs in their mountain home and meeting the other breeders was interesting enough to want to plan on the trip again next year.

We found everyone eager to know how the other fellow took care of his rabbits. Each seems to have a different method and yet all were alike in some respects. Because of this I think I will tell you our way. In the morning we feed a mixture of oats and Wayne rabbit pellets, using one pound of pellets to several pounds of oats. We give them about 1½ ounces or about ¼-cup to an individual rabbit. Give bred does more and to nursing does all they will eat. We feed alfalfa at night as much as they will eat. Of course one has to learn their rabbits, some will eat more than others. When it gets cooler and our help is leaving us to go to school we plan to feed once a day, both grain and hay at about 4 o'clock each day. We know of others who are doing this and it is working out well for them.

We use five gallon paint cans which have good tight covers to store our wool until we ship. Tobacco sacks are washed and used to hold moth preventative which we put in and keep there all of the time. We have always had some No. 4 and No. 5 to put in but we are going to be able to cut down on these since we have been shown grooming and grading. You cannot realize, as I could not, the amount of tedious work careless grading makes for the collector of wool. Careful grading means less work for them and more money for the breeders pocket.

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE
Lamoni, Iowa



(Left to right) "Bill," "Jack," "Mom," and "Pop."

THE FAMILY COOPERATIVE

By MRS. S. A. ANDERSON, 405 Cheyenne Road, Colorado Springs, Colo.

For sometime, my husband and I had been considering ways and means of assuring our boys a college education. We were searching for a chore that would be educational, that would help keep them out of mischief, and at the same time be remunerative to insure that college education.

We have found that perfect chore in the raising of rabbits.

We formed a family cooperative.

We each bought one-fourth interest at ten dollars. The boys do little odd jobs, such as mowing the lawn, cutting the weeds and running errands and the money earned is put into the rabbit fund. Whatever additional is needed "Mom" and "Pop" add. An accurate account is kept of all expenses and investments. These will be paid first as the checks for wool begin coming in. The profit then will be divided four ways.

"Pop" is construction engineer. He builds the hutches, the fence, the nest boxes and supervises the cleaning of the pens, and helps with the clipping of wool.

"Mom" is promotion manager. She keeps the records, does the buying and selling, grades the wool and helps clip.

Jack, age 10, is feeding foreman. His duty is to feed the rabbits at 7:30 each morning (according to the rules laid down by the family cooperative). He keeps us informed when the food supply needs replenishing. On Saturday morning each rabbit is removed from its pen and the pen is thoroughly cleaned with a hose.

Bill, age 8, is water boy. It's his job to keep the water cans full of fresh cool water.

We started with two bred does and a buck April 1st, and to date August 1st, we have twenty five rabbits. These are all ready to be clipped. After clipping the wool will be graded and delivered to the American Rabbit Breeders Cooperative at Palmer Lake, Colorado. From there it is shipped to the eastern markets.

With this check in payment of the clipped wool and a check coming in every two and a half months we will soon pay off our indebtedness.

After all expenses are paid the profit will be divided equally; the boys putting theirs into the bank and government bonds as an educational fund for college.

My Results For One Year

By K. N. REA, Denver, Colo,

Starting just one year ago with five does and a buck, my total count at this time is 116 rabbits, all in fine condition. Considering that one of the original stock does produced only three, another four, and a third only six during the entire year, I feel that the remaining two does and the offspring from them all have done a

very fine job of reproduction, although being just a starter in the business I do not know how this record compares with other breeders. It is my desire and intention to build my herd up to around a thousand head, and if my luck holds as good in the future as it has in the past, it won't take very long to reach my goal.

The War---and the Angora Industry

By W. H. WEBB

We have been asked many times what effect, if any, the present war will have on the Angora industry in the United States. It has already affected the industry in many ways. There have been no importations of European wool for over a year, since the fall of the French nation. Before the war, Europe supplied the largest percentage of Angora wool used in the United States. American growers were only supplying about 20 per cent of the wool used, so with the European wool cut off, many of the mills who had been using Angora had to forget about it. There was still a demand for the product, however, and almost immediately the market opened up and wool has been moving steadily ever since. That is a benefit the war has produced. Before the war, the market was active only a few months out of each year, and the burden of carrying the herds of rabbits over the dry season was too much for many breeders, and they had to quit. Now, with wool moving every month, a few of them are coming back into the business and many new ones are entering the field.

When European wool stopped coming into the country, the Japanese imports increased. That, at first, was good, because it helped supply some of the demand for the wool, and made it possible to keep Angora products before the public. However, many of the mills preferred American wool to that of the Japanese due to the quality. The Japanese wool came in at a much lower price than American growers were getting and began to be some competition until the present embargo was put on Japanese products. Now there is no foreign wool entering this country, except some from Canada, and we must supply all the wool that is used. This is a great task now, and will become greater.

Besides the normal uses for Angora wool, new fields are being

opened up in substituting Angora for silk, which is also not coming into the country. The demand for Angora wool will become greater each year, and it is up to the present growers to do all they can to meet that demand. The American growers must build up their production to meet that demand, because if they don't the industry will probably die. If the wool cannot be had, other materials will be used, and there will be no demand for our wool. Then, when the war ends, and we hope it will soon, French and English wool will be brought back into this country. The mills and buyers want it in quantities and if it cannot be had here at home, they will buy the imported wool and we will still have no market and be back where we were three years ago.

The domestic wool supply must be increased to take care of the domestic demand for Angora wool. It is only by being able to supply the present demand that we can create further demands and open new markets for the wool. The demand is already there. We must increase production, interest new growers and be ready to meet the foreign competition we have had in the past. Then and only then can we continue to move our wool the whole year and enjoy the present prosperity of Angora Wool Producers.

We can say, then, that the war may be a stimulus to our industry, as it has to many others, and if properly taken care of, the stimulus should put our industry on the top and keep it there after the war. We have the possibility of becoming a bigger and better industry even after the war is over, where many of the others, dealing only in materials, will undoubtedly suffer another depression and many of them will die. War, horrid as it is, may be the making of our business. Let us take advantage of every possibility offered by it.

ATTENTION ANGORA BREEDERS

We believe you will agree with us that this issue of **SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE** is of inestimable value to every Angora breeder. It is one of the best text books yet published for the beginner and the more experienced breeder in the Angora industry.

Anticipating a demand for this issue as a reference we have printed an extra supply which will be sold for 10 cents per copy as long as they last.

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Clipping the Angora the Modern Way

By L. L. WHEATCROFT, Inglewood, California

There has been in the past a considerable amount of skepticism about clipping Angoras with the Electric Clippers, so I have been requested to give you my experience and way of clipping.

We have a herd at the present time of about thirteen hundred, and we use the electric clipper exclusively, and I can truthfully say that if I only had a few rabbits I would most assuredly have an electric clipper.

First: It is **FAST** and to me that is one of the essential points. As we all know that every labor saving device that we can possibly use are the short cuts that enable us to make more money out of our herds.

Second: It **ELIMINATES MATS** and that is another overhead that is one of the most costly of them all. Some time ago I had the opportunity to buy some very good Angoras, at what I thought to be a bargain, but they were literally covered with mats. Of course, these mats did not look as bad to me as they did to the party owning the rabbits. This is a wonderful feature with an electric clipper, as one is able to clip rabbits nearly as fast, and it clips them short enough so that as they begin to grow a new crop of wool it will start out in good condition.

Third: It **IMPROVES GRADING**. It clips close and as the wool starts out it starts even and we find that when it is the proper length for No. 1 a greater percentage of it is all the same length and we get much more No. 1 from them.

Fourth: **THE PRICE IS REASONABLE**. A few years ago this clipper sold for \$35.00, but now it has been reduced to \$20.00 and it is a very nice clipper and much more compact and easier to handle than the older type.

Fifth: **EASY TO OPERATE**. Any one can use them as they are very easy to operate and with only a very few times shearing the operating comes to one very quickly.

Sixth: **NO CUTTING OR MUTILATING**. This is another feature that most certainly is of great importance, as I have seen rabbits that were pretty badly butchered up with scissors.

We use a board to shear on that is about thirty-two inches long and about eighteen or twenty inches in width.

The rabbits are strapped down to this, so they cannot move, by slipping a small one-half inch strap around each leg or foot and then fastened to a small hook that is placed in the front of the shearing board. These straps are fitted with a small one-half inch ring that one can get at most any harness store. If you can get the "D" ring it is much better, but I have had trouble in getting this type of ring.

These straps should be about twelve or fourteen inches long with small holes about two inches apart so that one can get the correct tension on the legs of the rabbit and not have them either strapped too loose or too tight. They then lie on the table or board perfectly at ease and after having been sheared a time or two do not seem to mind it at all.

These hooks should be about eight or ten inches apart so that the legs will be spread some to make the shearing much easier.

When the back and sides of the rabbit are sheared it is then turned over by simply crossing the straps on the hooks. Then the belly is ready to shear, and I want to say here that one must be rather careful on small or young does and do not run the clippers over the nipples, as it will sometimes cut them off and ruin the doe for breeding purposes. However, after they are matured one does not have to be so cautious, as they will ride over the nipples and not hurt them in the least.

While young ones are on the shearing board is a very good time to earmark.

Some protection must be had for the rabbits in cold weather.

If rabbits are housed outside in open hutches, these hutches must be enclosed to some extent. We've used this type of hutches ourselves and find that if we cover the back of them with a strip of canvas or tar paper and then cover the front of the hutches with a feed sack or something similar. Be sure to put a small box or at least a box end for them to sit on so as to keep the draft of them. We have had very good success with

this and have never had one even catch a cold.

At the present time we have a large shed which is two hundred and forty feet long and thirty-four feet wide and we reserve about one third of this space for this particular purpose and have found it very satisfactory.

I have tried to cover a few of the high lights of using the electric clipper and I will be glad to give anyone further information about this clipper, if for any reason I have not made myself clear.

California Angora Wool Growers, Inc.

By W. H. WEBB, Secretary

The California Angora Wool Growers, Inc., is the oldest Angora rabbit breeders cooperative in this country, having been organized in January, 1935, and incorporated under the agricultural code of the state of California. Like most other successful cooperatives, this association has had its ups and downs, its prosperous times as well as slack seasons, but has survived through the years and now stands as one of the largest associations of this kind in the United States.

The officers and members have continually been building up the industry, always trying to help the individual growers, and thus building a stronger organization.

Through close cooperation with A. T. Gilbert, of the Federation of American Angora Breeders, we have been able to build up a steady market for the wool now, and throughout the past year, this Association has paid more per pound, net to the growers, than any other group we know of.

This association is strictly a cooperative, with no thought of any profit except to the members and wool growers. Each member shares the expenses throughout the year, and last year the corporation paid back a dividend to all members.

The members have set up a finance fund, and deposits are accepted in any amount. Members may draw on the fund, or borrow up to 50 per cent of the value of the wool they have turned in for sale. The fund is growing every month, and has already helped several members over financial humps that would otherwise have been impossible. As soon as the fund is large enough, members will receive a certain per cent of the cash due them for wool as soon as it is turned in to the warehouse.

This association has also set up a plan with the Universal Milling Company whereby members may obtain feed on credit, in amounts up to 60 per cent of the value of the wool they have in for sale, and don't have to worry about feed bills until the wool is paid for. At that time, the feed mill is paid from the wool sale, relieving the strain on the individual grower's pocket-book.

In order to create more interest in Angoras, and to increase the wool production of the rabbits, we have a wooler contest each year in connection with the county fair at Pomona. Each breeder enters at least four rabbits, including at least one of each sex. The rabbits are sheared at the fair, and the average value of the wool from each breeders entries is computed. The one with the highest value in dollars and cents wins a perpetual trophy. Many other trophies are also awarded for the various classes etc. This wooler contest has done more to stimulate interest in the Angoras than any other event ever attempted. Our show secretary, M. J. Allen, will be glad to furnish particulars to any other clubs interested in conducting similar contests.

This association has just recently published a booklet covering general information on all phases of the Angora industry. It covers everything from suggestions on selecting your stock, housing, feeding, breeding, etc., clear down to packing the wool for shipment. The booklet is especially helpful to new beginners starting into the industry, and was published with the intent of answering the many questions that pop up in a new Angora breeder's mind. We will be glad to forward a copy to anyone interested. Address all inquiries to California Angora Wool Growers, Inc., 6724 South Broadway, Los Angeles, Calif. Make this your western headquarters for all Angora wool business.

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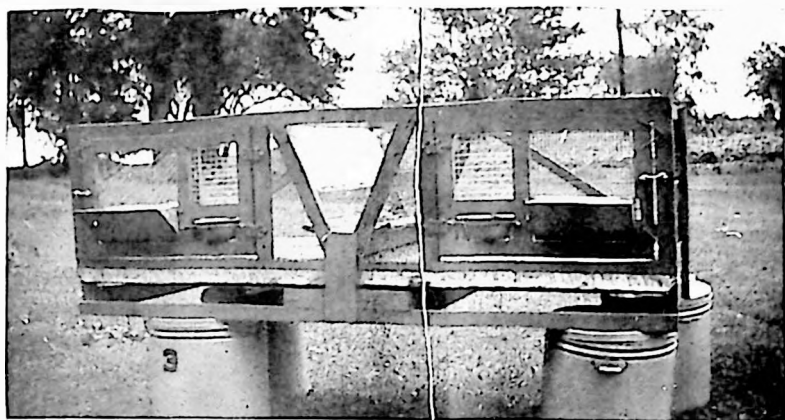
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Raising Angoras in Maine

By C. O. HOLLOWAY, Winthrop, Me.

I have been raising Angoras in Maine for over three years with very good success. The thermometer sometimes goes as low as 30 to 35 degrees below zero in winter and in summer goes as high as 98 and sometimes above 100 degrees. In the winter we have wind, hail, and snow all in one day and you never know which direction it is coming from next. However I bred does and raised young all the year around with good success.

I house my Angoras in a barn with plenty of light and the barn is dry. A dark or damp place is hard on rabbits. I have no heat in the barn or any part of my rabbitry. The place is well ventilated, has plenty of windows but no drafts. My hutches are wire sides and floors of 5/8-inch hardwood cloth. The pans under the floors have a 6-inch slope into a trough at the back which drains into a pipe connecting with the sewer. In this way I can wash the pans off with the hose. I clean the

pans off every day. My breeding hutches are 4 feet by 30 inches and 14 inches high.

I feed twice a day feeding grain, hay and carrots. In the morning feed I mix cracked corn, oats, wheat, barley, bran, oil meal, cotton seed meal, salt and sulphur. I feed more grain in winter than in summer. I use a hay rack with a little trough under to catch the hay that sifts through. These are placed at the end of the hutch, or on the partitions, as you will see by the picture of my hutch.

When I was using rabbit feeds I was losing a number of my rabbits—they could not stand the cold—I wrote to the Bureau of Biological Survey, George Templeton, superintendent, at Fontana, Calif. They informed me my rabbits were not getting the proper feed and told me what to feed in my climate. As soon as I began following their advice I quit losing rabbits, their wool began to grow better and they could stand the cold and like it. It is quite possible what I feed would not work in a warm climate.

I think I raise a stronger animal from my winter breedings than from the summer breedings.

We clip in winter the same as we do in summer, about every 70 days. In winter I put in a nest box for a few days, but the rabbits seldom use it. I keep sheared rabbits and unsheared in the same temperature and have never had a sheared rabbit take cold.

I have started several others in the business of raising Angoras here. In one place where I started a man in business the weather last winter was very cold, as low as 50 degrees below for over three days and on an average of 35 to 40 for weeks at a time and yet he raised over 175 young and bred all winter.

I have made a study of my rabbits and have saved trouble for myself and for others who have been raising them. It is much better to have only the number of rabbits you can care for properly. If you have too many the details are overlooked you will not make as large a profit as with fewer rabbits properly handled.

Spinning Angora Wool

By DOROTHY PERRY, 60 Beech Ave., Salem, Ore.

Since the old spinning wheel went out of existence, it has of late years come back and is now in strong demand. Several firms in the country are making and handling them. The carding is more difficult to do. One can take a curry comb, comb out the raw wool, so that the wool fibers are pulled out, making a long thread or rolog, about six inches in length.

This rolog is then pulled out on the spinning wheel to a length of 2 1/2 yards; then it is twisted by the wheel into yarn; then you can crochet or knit anything wanted. The Angora yarn has six times the yardage that lamb's wool has.

One can get the heather by mixing the Angora wool with the lamb's or sheep wool or worsted; can also mix with cotton, silk, rayon, etc. A three-ply thread is naturally stronger than a two-ply. The homespun is stronger than machine spun, either in yarn or garments made up and the old style spindle and spinning wheel does very good work.

Comforters made from this wool are said to sell from \$30.00 to \$80.00 each, and bathing suits are to be made in large quantities which are in big demand all along the coast. Another big market is being created, by the use of the wool on women's shoes and slip-

pers, which demand is greatly increasing. Also thousands of toy dogs, cats and all other animals are being made from the cheaper grades of the wool and that toy industry is a growing one.

Angoras run in weight from five to eight pounds, but they are not a large animal. As to young they produce from eight to twelve, average six, eight or ten at a time, 30 to 40 a year; but one must cull out the unfit. As to judging in shows, the ordinary rabbit is for food and fur, but the Angora is for wool. So to judge its value as a wool producer one should keep track of its wool clip for a year, also taking into account the quality, denseness, etc., but not as to silky or coarseness, for the mill demand covers that.

The Angora has gotten a strong foothold already and will make history in the future. I would advise every breeder to get the needed small machines to make the yarn and garments and in each city or town, fair, show or wherever there is to be a public assemblage, have a good showing of what has been done in this line. Show your rabbits, the wool, yarn and all kinds of garments, thereby creating a demand for the same. Also contact all stores, women's shops, gift stores, all specialty shops.

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Angoras in Wisconsin

By OTTO C. HEDBANY, West Allis, Wis.

Wisconsin is the leading state in the union in many ways. Its cheese is known the world over, a top notcher in the box making industry and somewhere between first and fourth in mink ranching, has according to indications another industry to look forward to, or strive to be leader in. It seems logical that should the present popularity of the Angora rabbit continue its prominence will be well recognized in the near future.

Those of us who are in the industry and have summed up the facts can readily see why we can and are making a success of it here. The climate is very suitable, the summers seldom extremely hot and the winters, from experience, never too cold to house Angoras in properly constructed out of door hutches. Winters are quite long in duration, which gets maximum wool production as it is known these pretty little animals produce more wool during the cold months.

The fact that a good many fox and mink ranchers who are adding Angoras to their live stock enterprise are finding them favorable additions is promising.

There are many people who are interested in farming or ranching of one thing or another who would readily take to Angoras except that in the years gone by the market has been very unstable and inadequate. There has been a definite change in this since the American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative has been formed.

The importance of selecting good breeding stock cannot be over emphasized as we lost practically one whole year before we came to the conclusion that the first two of rabbits we purchased were really "Just Rabbits." The senior doe was too old to produce so we had to wait until the junior doe was old enough to breed, since then having injected several other blood lines our herd is very satisfactory.

We here at Willow Row Angora Colonies do not wish to give an impression that we are an authority on Angoras but we feel free to submit a few of our experiences.

Ever since we started raising Angoras feed seemed to be a great

factor. Not the quantity of feed as these fellows are not heavy feeders, nor the kind of feed as we believe any good hay, grain, etc., properly prepared are suitable. We wanted a practical feed and found it by having a pellet made at a local grain mill according to our own formula, which consisted of half alfalfa hay by weight, the other half composed of oats, barley, oil meals, such as linseed meal, soy bean meal, salt, charcoal and molasses. This we have fed for two years and find it to be ideal. By feeding the pellets the cleanliness of the animal is maintained to the minimum. Of course in summer we feed a great deal of green alfalfa or clover and cut the pellet consumption to one-half. We never lose an animal from greens even if it is the entire ration, providing they have been broken in slowly, feeding only a little at first and gradually increasing. By a little I

mean only two or three stalks the first time and increase only a few stalks at a time for the first 17 days. After this give the rabbit all it can clean up during the night providing it is entirely on a green ration. Our method of feeding during summer from June through August is a small handful of green hay in the evening and 1½ oz. of pellets in the morning. Bred does and nursing does receive all the greens they will clean up during the night and about 2 to 2½ oz. of pellets daily. During the winter months the woolers are fed 3 oz. of pellets plus a fair sized carrot every day. Nursing does have pellets before them at all times plus a carrot a day.

Many articles have been written about green clover, and that greens should never be fed wet. We pay very little attention to whether they are wet or not. We have naturally had cases of diarrhoea but could never trace this to our method of feeding. Our records show that during the past two years we have lost three matured rabbits per year, this percentage of loss, we believe warrants no investigation, hence we do not know the cause.

A conversation with a person who has never seen an Angora is often amusing. It is apt to start off something like this - "You can't clip them in winter can you? Don't they freeze? Do you have to tie them on in a sling shot to clip them? Won't they run away if you place them on a table or stand? How often do you clip them.—Once a year? Well the facts or truth of the matter are vastly different from this. They are clipped in winter the same as in summer. We do not clip a rabbit if we know the temperature will drop to 20 degrees below or near that cold but if we have already clipped them and the weather turns cold we place them in a shed, though as the old saying goes you could throw your hat cut either side of the shed. We

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place a little straw on the wire floor to keep the wind from coming up under. Most of the rabbits are placed right back in their regular wire floor hutches immediately after shearing and in the winter time adding this small amount of hay or straw.

On an average the Angora is clipped every 10 to 11 weeks and it would be hard to get by all winter without clipping. Some prefer to stand while others feel they can work as fast sitting down. In either case no tying straps are used in my rabbitry. Most of those that have been clipped before know what it is all about and sit very quietly even if left alone for a few minutes when the shearer is occupied elsewhere. It seems that the "better half" is quite adapted to this pleasant task of shearing. The Mrs. has recently taken up the art and when she shears them, they are really sheared. She has never nipped one, which is more than the writer can say for himself. Of course, one tries not to nip them but if you do it will heal so do not worry about it.

It is obvious that good modern buildings, strict sanitation, etc.,

will lead to better Angoras and to more pleasant work, but one does not have to have all of this to get started. We started on a suburban lot, built our first 10 hutches with the conventional draw pans. When the time came to clean them we soon made up our minds this was not the way for us. The pans are harder and slower to clean and cost more than the sloping floor. If galvanizing iron is convenient it makes a good sloping floor but if it is not convenient the dropping board can be made of used lumber with a covering of what is known as two ply Mica finished roofing paper. If they are scraped off with an ordinary scrubbing brush to which a handle has been attached they will last surprisingly long. We have had some of ours in use three years.

We visioned the necessity of having to build three deckers, but having made up our minds we were going to stay in the business for some time to come, decided a city lot was not large enough and wishing to own our own place NOW instead of later we selected a place further from town, on which stands a row of willows just in

the middle and running the full length of our large three-acre lot. These willows are so weeping they provide shade on either side in mid-day. Here we plan never to go higher than two decks. With a few of our hutches that are not under the willows we have put straw on the top of the roof as an insulator. True enough some days these rabbits are quite warm and later we hope to give them shade for their comfort. However so far as their being able to stand it we have never lost a rabbit from the heat—they certainly are not delicate weaklings.

Locating on our new place was quite a task. All hutches and all equipment beside the household belongings was indeed a lot to move and kept us so busy that the breeding of does in April, May and June was postponed. In September we wanted to do our fall breeding but alas, found many of our does not willing. We sure thought we had a problem on our hands. After trying all the methods we knew and different bucks and feeding schedules with high vitamin E content, etc., without success, we decided to try exercise—and this is how it was done. This had been a pheasant farm first before we located here. There were a good many large pens around 12x12, etc. Selecting one of these we took nine does that had refused to breed and placed them in this pen with two bucks. The reaction at first was surprise for some ten minutes—next a free for all in general. Let us point out here that one must

never take his eyes off the animals but be ready to intervene at once if things get serious as they may. After some 15 or 20 minutes of chasing and fighting one another breeding attempts started but no completions. For about 1½ hours we left things this way observing and occasionally separating a fight. Then all stock was placed back into its own hutch. Next evening one doe bred easily to the buck scheduled for her—we repeated this 2 days later and 7 does accepted service—30 days later six of them kindled. Since then have had no trouble about breeding.

Many of our findings as we carry on with our Angoras are quite contrary to what we have been told when starting and still hear.

Recalling one day when a visit was paid to a so-called "indoor rabbitry" to purchase our stock and how the owner boasted about one large litter of seven young Angoras explaining that this was very unusual and that the average litter was three to four—this to us now is very ridiculous since five in a litter is the smallest ever to have kindled at our rabbitry. Most of the litters are around seven to nine and about one out of every eight does will kindle eleven. Of course we advocate the culling down to six or seven and occasionally leave eight.

So far planning on what to do after retiring is absolutely unnecessary—but we have visions of a much larger herd and making it our full time business.

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Angora Wool Garment

Angora Wool Production is a Growing Industry

By FRAN BASS, Rabbit Department, Purina Mills,
St. Louis, Missouri

The production of Angora rabbit wool is destined to become a very important division of the rabbit industry. There are several basic reasons for this.

In the first place, there are a very great number of people who desire some kind of project or enterprise to occupy part of their time. The production of Angora wool has a strong appeal to many who are interested in a part time project.

The space required for Angora rabbits is very small. Oftentimes a nice herd can be managed in a small back yard or even in a garage. The original investment may be very small or it may be large, depending on the size of the herd and the kind of housing equip-

ment. The feeding and management of the Angoras is simple and may require only a limited amount of time.

So, in raising Angora wool one may write his own prescription as to time spent and his investment—all dependent on size, time and capital of the person who wants to enjoy a very interesting hobby or side-line business.

The Angora industry is now organized on a sound business ready for any kind of expansion that may take place. The biggest step forward the Angora breeders took was to organize their own cooperative for marketing wool. Before that time, the wool was marketed by individuals or through small associations or by wool buyers. There

wasn't any one buyer, producer, or small association large enough to interest the large manufacturers who want to buy several thousand pounds at a time. One can readily see the reason for this, because some of the manufacturers need as much as a thousand pounds to make a single run and it added greatly to their cost of doing business since they had to buy a few pounds here and there from different small buyers.

Although some producers of Angora wool are afraid to see their friends expand too rapidly, thinking the industry may be overdone—the very reverse of this is true. The annual production of wool is not great enough yet to interest a lot of manufacturers who would otherwise be interested if they could get a good supply. The large textile companies will put in more time studying ways to use the wool if they get greater supplies. The advertising departments of these textile companies will give a lot more thought to studying ways of presenting this product to the public when the industry is larger. The Nylon or the rayon industry could not afford to advertise in large magazines telling all about the merits of their products if they produced no more pounds of it than is produced of Angora wool in the United States every year. If ten times as much Angora wool was produced as is produced right now, it would interest some firms that would really get behind it and start promoting its use.

Any producer of Angora wool or breeder of Angoras can divide his who's program into about four different parts: Breeding, sanitation, management and feeding. A lot of progress has been made by rabbit breeders generally in developing satisfactory hutches that prevent disease and allow for the best of sanitation. Sanitation and management are probably fairly satisfactory on quite a high percentage of ranches. When it comes to breeding and feeding, we feel there is a lot of progress yet to be made. There is a tremendous amount of difference in the amount of wool produced by different individuals and different families. Sheep men years ago started a very consistent program of breeding to get certain strains of animals that would produce a little more wool and a few of the most progressive Angora breeders are now starting the same thing, but a lot more progress has been made along that line. An Angora that is bred to produce two or three more ounces of wool at 30c an ounce can greatly increase the amount of profit she

yields to the man who owns her.

It is entirely possible that a special feed can be developed that will make Angoras produce more wool. If food could be produced that would cause Angoras to average 2 ounces more wool per year, it would be a mighty profitable investment for the Angora raiser even if this feed cost \$5 or \$6 a ton more, because it would take less than one ounce of extra wool to pay the extra cost of the feed.

The different levels of proteins—the kind of proteins—any special minerals—the effect of higher vitamin concentrates are all things that we are studying now with Angoras at our own experimental farm. Here are some of the questions for which we are trying to find answers in our experimental work on Angoras:

(1) How many young per year should Angoras produce on a practical basis?

(2) What effect does the breeding of a doe have on her yearly production of wool?

(3) Will a better milk-producing food help her nurse the young more effectively and give them a better start in life?

(4) What is the effect of a self-feeding program compared with hand feeding that keeps the animals in medium condition?

(5) Are there improvements that could be made in the type of housing?

The Angora wool industry is here to stay and if the individual producer of wool and breeding stock or the company or association finds the answers to some of these problems, he is going to profit very much for the time and expense he puts in studying to find the solution.



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Build Colony House shown above at top. Large 17x22-inch plan, sheet, directions, etc. \$1.00
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CARROLLTON, ILLINOIS

Raising Baby Bunnies by Hand

By STELLA BRUCE, Colorado Springs, Colorado

Last spring during a cold spell of weather I had a mother rabbit discard her litter when they were only two days old. I did not discover it until they were all chilled. Some of them seemed to have a little life so I took them into the house and put them in a box and put them in the warming oven. Be sure to put them in a box because they begin to move about as soon as they begin to get warm. I warmed some milk and gave them a few drops from a medicine dropper, kept them warm and every two hours gave them just a few drops more of milk, fed them at 10:30 p. m. and then did not feed them again until the next morning. They were stronger and could take a little more milk than I had been able to give them the day before. After they were strong enough to take a little more milk at a time it was not necessary to feed them so often. In a short time they were taking it down like good fellows and I was teaching them to drink from a spoon and then finally from the dish.

At another time I had a mother with sore teats and she would not let the babies nurse. She would jump in the nest box and wash the babies but as soon as they started to nurse she would jump out. I watched her do this several times so decided she really wanted them to nurse but that it hurt her so much she would not stay in the nest box. I tried holding her in the nest box but she kicked around so much I was afraid she would kill the young. I brought the babies to the house and thought I would feed them by hand but this is quite a task and I felt they needed the mother milk if I could only figure out a way to get the doe to nurse them. I brought the mother to the house and put her on the floor with the babies but she would not let them nurse. Finally lifted her up on a box about 15 inches square and she

sat quite contentedly. I put the babies up on the box with her and while she would not let them nurse unless I held her yet she did not object as she had done before. I have no idea what the difference was but as long as I would set her up on the box she would let the babies nurse. She did not have much milk so I had to help feed the babies with a medicine dropper. I fed them three times a day. At first I diluted the milk about half

and fed $\frac{1}{4}$ -teaspoon at a feeding per baby. Gradually weakened it less, until at a week I was feeding it full strength and slowly increasing the amount until at 2½ weeks they were getting one teaspoon each at a feeding three times a day. I warmed the milk a little. They grew like normally fed babies and at three weeks I put them back in the rabbitry with the mother. By this time they were eating grain and with the little milk the mother had and they were also drinking milk they got along fine.

It takes time and patience to feed by hand but I feel the babies I have raised this way have paid for the trouble.

ANGORAS IN COLONIES

By NELLIE H. PIERCE, North Hollywood, California

Putting our Angoras in colonies was a matter of experimenting at first but is proving out to be advantageous in several ways.

My father and I are in this business together and building hutches kept father pretty busy so he had little time left for other work around the rabbitry therefore we had to solve the problem of hutches. We now have 235 separate hutches and nine runs pens as shown in the picture of one of our colony hutches. In this way we can keep more than twice as many rabbits with very little additional care.

We select does or castrated bucks of the same age; shear and put into a pen. At the end of about five weeks they change places with an equal number from individual pens which are then ready to clip.

While in the colony they run and scamper, their muscles harden thus increasing the general tone of health and they love the companionship after the first day of adjustment. While the wool is short there is little danger to the coat and continued safety is obtained by returning the animal to the hutch in 35 days, until the time of clipping again. At the end of 70 days there is a nicer coat comparatively than if they had not had the exercise.

The colony feeders consist of six 1-lb. coffee cans nailed in a row to a heavy board.

The water situation is taken care of by having a metal trough built on the outside so the rabbits can nicely reach it, yet not get into it. This system seems to be solving several problems.

Perhaps a problem we have now solved in the way of wry neck might be helpful to some one. It is likely the cause is primarily due to lack of tone in the muscles. Acting upon this theory I took a doe whose head had gone all the way around to the side, put her in a hutch where she could have sunshine, gave her plenty of greens and in short made her a star boarder. She liked carrots very much. Each day I would brace her in the back corner of the hutch and hold a carrot. As she nibbled I would gradually move the carrot until her head would come

around straight. With each nibble and following of the carrot around the weak muscles were having exercise. Then daily for about an hour at a time I put her out in a recreation pen with a frisky young rabbit which would chase her. In running she would put forth the effort to hold her head straight so as to see where she was going. This helped also. Gradually the neck became entirely straight and she is now well and in colony with others.



Angoras in Colonies. Courtesy Nellie Pierce.

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NEW CITY
NEW YORK

Angoras Now Pay Dividends

By MRS. S. A. BUDDY, Wilmar, Calif

There has been a whole lot said about Angoras from both extremes, those who have supposedly tried them out but through carelessness or lack of management have failed to make a success of them and again from the other angle those who have no concern whether a success can be made or not as their only object is to sell breeding stock and promote their own interests.

Eight years ago I bought my first Angoras. Wool was not selling then for the price we have been receiving for the past three years. Most of the wool money went back into hutches. The cost of hutches is quite an item as the wire is rather expensive but after one has built up his rabbitry, has his hutches and other equipment out of the way he can make a nice profit. Any business requires some investment in the beginning and the Angoras help to pay for their hutches, feeding equipment and other expense.

Feed is higher in some periods than in others—for the past year my feed has cost me about \$1.25 per head per year.

About 18 months ago I purchased some very fine quality, pedigreed, registered, direct descendants of imported French strain of Angoras. These Angoras are large, weighing eight pounds and over, are heavily wooled and do take a little more feed than my English Angoras. The French get 4 ounces of pellets per day whereas the English are satisfied with three ounces a day.

Since there is not enough French wool grown in this country to be able to supply the mills the wool has to be mixed with the English wool when shipped to mill there are many individual buyers who prefer the French type of wool and I have had no trouble disposing of mine—have received as much for two pounds of French as for three pounds of English. One firm sends to my house and pays cash for my French wool. They have an outlet for all the garments they can make but this concern cannot get the French wool he needs to supply them. If more breeders would buy French and raise them I am positive they would be repaid. The French produce more wool and it is a better quality—that is it is liked better by those making up garments for outer wear.

Have kept only adult rabbits for the past few years in the English strain. I sold 100 of my English bucks, 60 of which were castrated, the balance for meat. We are now breeding only the French type and in a short time I hope to have nothing else. I had been told for many years English wool was preferred but that has not been my experience.

I have three colonies of 20 castrated bucks each. Two weeks before they are ready to shear I put them up in separate hutches so they can clean up. After they are sheared they go back into colony and seem to do very well.

Classified Ads bring results.

Angoras in Oklahoma

By CARL W. SKINNER, Oklahoma City, Okla.

The Angora is proving to be a profitable venture even in the deep south. After a period of experimental work, we can safely say that the Angora will adapt itself to the warm summer and do nearly as well here as anywhere else. In fact there are features of Oklahoma climate that make the task of caring for rabbits an easier one.

After four years of such experimental work there are certain facts and convictions that appear of importance. The first one is the be-

lief that it takes time to acclimate Angoras which have been raised in cooler climates or higher altitudes. The results of the first year in doe and buck alike are generally disappointing. The second generation adapt themselves very quickly; and the imported animals will improve the second year.

Then experience has taught us to build hutches very different from those in the north. Hutches here must be air cooled, open in front and back, with good shade or insulated roofs. The one problem is that of the heat of summer; though of course the rabbit must be kept dry and comfortable at all seasons.

But the summer is not a great handicap; in fact I do not recall having lost any rabbits due to hot weather alone. The summer clip is somewhat lighter than that of other seasons; and summer litters are not successful. The rabbits may appear during the afternoons to be completely exhausted, but after sundown they revive, are ready to eat and become frisky again.

The greatest problem that has confronted us has been that of

feeding. It has taken a long time to convince us that the feed suitable to other breeds and to the Angora in cooler climates, would not do at all here.

Heavy grain rations greatly increase the shedding and matting of wool, cause serious skin irritations, and make shearing a difficult task.

So, grain in the feed has been decreased from year to year until now it has been completely eliminated from the diet of all adult rabbits for the summer, perhaps for at least eight months of the year. Alfalfa hay, of the best quality possible, coarsely chopped, is at present all we are feeding. The improvement in the condi-

tion of the wool over that of the former summers has been most satisfying. This is the most important lesson learned in four years of experience.

Interest in Angora breeding has increased steadily during the last two years. Four years ago there was but one small herd in the state. Today there are nearly 500 rabbits in the hutches of various breeders. Several of the breeders have plans to greatly increase the size of their herds. We expect the others to join us this fall.

Every breeder that I know is a member of the cooperative and sends his wool to Palmer Lake. The cooperative has been of inestimable help to us all.

Angoras in Kansas

By C. E. LYNN, Esbon, Kan.

It has occurred to me that my experience may be important to rabbit growers in the middle west. As near as I can find out I am one of the few that has ventured into trying to raise Angoras in what has been called the dust bowl country where we have hot winds.

Hot weather is our only drawback. This means you must have suitable cool summer shady places for the rabbits. The government bulletins will tell you the right kind of roofing to use if you have no natural shade. You can get these bulletins by writing to De-

partment of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

You should not breed between the months of June, July and August, since the young will not be strong and it is too hard on the doe. Start breeding in September and have a warm shed. In very cold weather you may have to use a brooder stove. To get the best success out here we need to be prepared for both extremes of the weather.

This is my second summer here and if my experience will help the others, I am glad to pass them along.

ANGORAS IN THE SOUTH

By LOUIS A. BEYER, 105 Brookfield Ave., Chattanooga, Tenn.

There seems to be a general belief that the south is too hot for raising Angoras. Believing this to be false the writer began breeding and raising these rabbits several years ago. After all, the climate in our part of the country is no hotter than on the west coast. And who doesn't know that California and the west coast is one of the leading rabbit centers in our big country, both for Angoras and for other domestic rabbits.

Raising Angoras in the south is equally as profitable and enjoyable an enterprise for the person with a few hours spare time, as anything else one could do.

There is one thing the writer believes can be said about raising Angoras. If only a few are kept more or less as a hobby, they will pay for their keep through the wool they produce alone. This can hardly be said about most hobbies.

Of course, if one wishes to go into it in a commercial way, statistics based on actual experience, are available showing the nice profits one can realize.

Now as to hutches for Angoras in the south. The two or three-tier all-wire hutches, placed in a shed or barn open on the sides, are very good. However, the writer believes raising Angoras should be planned with a minimum of labor. For this reason the one tier wire hutch with a double roof to allow

air circulation, and all wire floor will call for the least amount of labor for cleaning. With this type of hutch all droppings fall through the wire floor onto the ground.

The most important thing in building hutches for Angoras is to put in all wire floors. This keeps the wool clean. It also helps prevent scours as the wire floors remain clean at all times.

The writer has never been bothered with the most disgusting of all domestic rabbit ailments, scours in his young Angoras. This I believe can be attributed solely to the use of all wire floors.

If any readers of this article have ever tried using pressed steel flooring instead of hardware cloth for Angora hutch floors, the writer would appreciate your comments on it.

Raising Angoras is not new to the South. We have quite a number of Angoras breeders, however they are quite scattered.

A membership with any one of our Angora cooperatives or associations proves quite helpful.

Raise Dairy Goats

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AMERICAN DAIRY GOAT NEWS

Published Monthly

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Young Angoras And Goats Milk

By A. B. WITHERS and G. A. BEAN, B. & B. Angora Rabbitry, Denver, Colo.

For some time the moot question among Angora breeders has been: How to feed and what to feed juniors to produce a healthy rapid growth? Undoubtedly many find that in large litters, one or more of the young haven't the vitality to survive. Our experience in losing one or more out of our large litters brought on a little private experimenting on a cure.

After trying several different feeds, among them condensed milk for the nursing doe, using nurse does and feeding high protein feed we hit upon the idea of goats milk. Goats milk is noted for its quality for humans so we decided to give it a try on Angoras.

It goes without saying that the first step in feeding goats milk is to get a goat. Our milk goat was duly purchased and we set out on an experiment that we believe is well worth passing on to other Angora breeders.

For the experiment we used two does of the same age and with five youngsters each. One litter was given very little attention, being fed only mothers milk. The other was started on goats milk, first through their mother and then, after they were out of the nest box, by force feeding until they learned to drink it themselves.

Of course we had to force feed, with an eye dropper, for a few days to get the doe to drink goats milk, but after she had gotten the taste of it she began to clean up about a pint a day. We used the same system on the young or until they will drink it themselves which is from two to five days after they leave the nest box.

In our experiment on the two different litters we kept an accurate weight record on both does and of each youngster and to our surprise found that the youngsters with their mother and fed only mothers milk, weighed only between three and four pounds. On the other hand, at the end of four months, the youngsters that had been fed on goats milk weighed from 6½ to 6¾ pounds. Thereby in feeding goats milk we had produced a more rapid growth in less

time, making a larger wool clip possible.

The rabbits were taken off goats milk when they reached a six-pound weight and have held that weight, being in outward appearance and weight the same size as an adult. Our wool clip from the five that had goats milk was twice that of the other litter at our last

shearing, which we believe is what we are all working for and that is a larger wool clip.

The goat milk was also tried on several youngsters that were born runts. Today, they cannot be told from any rabbit in our rabbitry, both in size and quantity and in quality of wool. Credit for this feat we give to our old nanny goat.

Housing of Angoras

By N. ATWOOD

Well, first let me say the Angora is the breed that makes all other breeds sit and wonder "Why wasn't I lucky enough to have been born an Angora?"

Now to their housing problem: First, they must be kept clean, free from drafts and have wire mesh floors to live on. We have found that a house built of drop siding with two rows and a center aisle of 4 feet works very well. It is 9 feet wide and 82 feet long. About in the middle there is a room 8 feet by 9 feet used for shearing with space for feed barrels and a table to weigh the animals and their wool. This room has a door closing it from the rabbit and this breaks the chances of any draft.

The hutches are 2½ feet by 3 feet with flooring of wire mesh. Dividers are made with ¼ inch wire mesh in the middle and wood on bottom and all the way to top of sloping roof. This makes the individual hutch absolutely secure so that no animal can get into the next hutch. This size space is used for does and litters. The ones for woolers and bucks are 2½ feet by 2 feet. Every fourth hutch along the way has a solid wood divider and this also cuts any chances of drafts. By using drop siding it fits in smoothly and by putting the 2x2 or 2x4 uprights on the outside it makes an absolutely smooth interior and eliminates all chances of rough places or having to cut

the wire to fit around the uprights. The wire is stretched real tight on a frame that fastens to the three sides and posts in front makes a very neat interior for the hutch. This makes cleaning very simple and easy. These sides have a sloping roof and along the center aisle the roof is raised so as to allow ventilator windows all along the sides. The windows are a foot deep and covered with plate glass. They may all be opened or just a few as the temperature calls for. This gives good ventilation and allows hot air to escape. The building is built running east and west and on south side there has been one board left out to give light and air with screen wire and cloth covering it. Then also near the floor another board has been left out to make an opening. This also is covered with screen wire and several rows of barbed wire to make it safe from dogs. Cement floors with the center aisle raised 2 inches above the sides makes it easy to clean. A hose turned in will wash

all soil out a 6-inch drain pipe to the outside where it is more easily removed. A few good shade trees planted along the south side will make it very comfortable in the hot weather. This really makes a good appearing building and one that is easy to keep clean. The days when the bunnies were kept in ramshackle makeshifts is gone and in order to raise the best of stock they must be properly housed.

We have developing pens for the young to run in after they are weaned and we also have our castrated bucks in pens large enough to keep a number in the colony system.

Read the Classified ads this month.

NOTICE

Silver Anniversary Show

Lima Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association

October 9-10-11-12, 1941

Cups Ribbons • Cash

Judge: Karl Sautters

Show Superintendent: Wayne Willmann
Write Secretary for Premium List.

Norgo Dock, Sec.

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SPECIAL, PER SET, postpaid \$1

Small Stock Magazine

Lamoni, Iowa

ANNUAL SHOW

McLean Rabbit Breeders Association

OCT. 17-18-19, 1941 BLOOMINGTON, ILL.

For Catalog Write

J. E. WYCKOFF, Secretary

Commercial Hotel

Bloomington, Illinois

TO ALL CLUB SECRETARIES

Dear Sir and Brother:

Please be advised that all premium lists must be in my hands on or before September 20 for the National American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association Convention to be held in Fort Wayne, Ind., November 24-29, inclusive.

This is necessary so the National Convention Book can be set up and sent to the printers in time to have it in the hands of the committee for distribution.

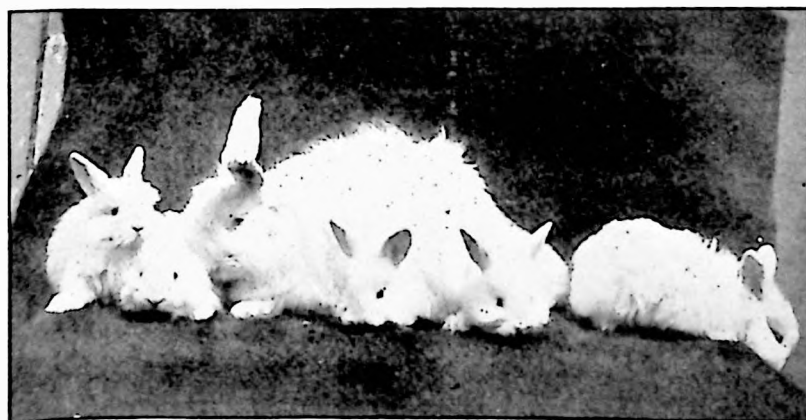
Your prompt attention and cooperation will be appreciated very much, thanking you in advance,

Very truly yours,

EMIL J. VOIGT, Secretary,

National Convention Show A. R. & C. B. A.

825 Calhoun St., Ft. Wayne, Ind.



Angora Doe and Litter

The Future of the Angora Industry

By F. C. WOODFORD

The United States is today, and has been for many years past, a high production nation. The major problem of almost every type of industry has been that of finding a profitable and stable outlet for the good: it is able to make.

This is not true of Angora wool, and has not been for some time past. Our problem is not one of finding a ready market for wool, but in producing enough wool to insure a steady operation of the spinning plants. Domestic wool producers now supply only a small fraction of the wool consumed by the American mills, and it has been conservatively estimated that the United States will readily absorb at least twenty times our present output without a material lowering of prices. As a matter of fact, if we could produce more wool and assure the manufacturers of a steady supply, we very likely could obtain better prices, because the demand would increase faster than production possibly could.

The marketing possibilities for Angora wool have scarcely been touched. No other product is so well suited to use as clothing for air pilots, since it combines extremely light weight, durability, a high tensile strength, and a maximum of warmth. So far as I know there has never been an attempt to interest the government purchasing officers or private flying companies in using Angora wool, simply because we have never had to look for markets.

The same is true of clothing for winter sports wear. The demand for cold weather clothing which is light and warm has had a tremendous increase in the last five years, and it is reasonable to suppose that the demand is permanent. These are but two of the possible markets that have remained almost untouched, simply because we haven't had sufficient production to allow manufacturers to expand their markets.

There seems to be three major ways in which Angora breeders can assure themselves of a more stable and profitable industry; first, by interesting more beginning breeders in the possibilities of Angora wool production, second, by better marketing methods which will assure breeders of an all year cash market for every ounce of wool they can produce, and, third, by lowering production costs.

The first is a major problem, since the Angora, like most other rabbits, went through a period of high pressure salesmanship when breeders were promised impossible returns by unscrupulous sellers of breeding stock. Fortunately, that period is over, and the type of breeder which we need to interest in the industry is one who will demand facts, rather than fancy promises. It is a mistake to oversell the possibilities of the Angora industry—there is enough factual

and indisputable proof of its possibilities to convince the logical and sincere beginner; we will be better off if the sort of person who expects a thousand percent return for little or no effort is kept out of the game.

It may seem a bit odd to state that there is a great demand for a product, and yet list as one of the problems of the industry the establishment of an all year cash market for wool. Unfortunately, both statements are true. Mills are not inclined to buy wool during periods of non-production against future orders, and to store the wool until it is needed. Better marketing methods through strong co-operatives can solve this problem; if wool is sold in the peak demand period only to those buyers who have maintained an open market during non-producing periods, the others will fall into line. There is no reason that the producer should be asked to carry the investment in his raw product through periods when the mills are not running—it isn't done in any other industry. Strong co-operatives are the solution to that problem.

Third, the lowering of production and marketing costs. Here is a problem that can be tackled from several angles at once. Angora breeders need a feed better suited to their specific requirements. We need a low cost, low protein feed, which will allow the herds to remain in peak production without an over-fat condition.

There is little reason for the Angora breeder to continue to feed a high grain content ration when a less expensive feed would better serve the purpose. Here's another problem which can best be tackled through your local Angora club or co-operative.

Lower marketing costs can be brought about by the elimination of useless expenditures and by an increased production of wool, that will allow a lower unit handling cost. It's up to every Angora breeder and club officer to see that they get a maximum return for the money they have to expend.

A third way of lowering production costs is one which has come in for too little attention—the development of better wool producers. Why we should continue to be satisfied with six pound adults when seven, eight and nine pound animals could be developed without sacrificing wool qualities is a mystery. Here's a problem which individual breeders can work on, intensive selective breeding is called for. Don't think this is a plea to cross a wooler with a Flemish Giant and say that you've produced a super-wooler—it just isn't so. What such crosses have produced is a hybrid that has proven to be of little value. There is no reason to continue to use your small adults for producers of breed

stock when larger animals will, over a period of time, beget larger animals.

All in all, there is no division of the rabbit industry with so many possibilities for profitable development as the Angora. That is still has problems which must be worked out is not to be denied. Working together, Angora wool producers will be able to develop a more profitable, sounder industry.

Working individually they can

accomplish only a small portion of what they can as a group. Strong, well administered and adequately supported co-operatives have put the poultry industry, the fruit industry and the cattle industry on more profitable footings. There is no reason to suppose that it will not do the same for the Angora.

But, remember—individually you will get from any association or co-operative just about what you put into it—no more—no less.

Benefits of Local Angora Clubs

By GEORGE G. ANDERSON, Secretary-Treasurer, Oregon Angora Rabbit Club, 886 Malcolm Street, Milwaukie, Oregon

The benefits to be derived from local Angora clubs, especially for the beginner or small operator, are practically unlimited, and are entirely dependent on the individual members and their willingness to work with fellow members in a friendly manner and with a true cooperative spirit. The Angora wool industry is comparatively new in this country and much is to be learned about the best and most economical ways of handling these rabbits, and there is no better way to learn than from one's own experiences or the experiences of others with whom he is closely associated.

Our club, namely the Oregon Angora Rabbit Club, has been organized only a short time but during that time the writer has obtained knowledge of the industry which would have been very costly and taken years to have gained by personal experience. For instance I had become somewhat discouraged because of the great amount of time it took me to shear my woolers. About the best I could do was 45 minutes per rabbit, and it can readily be seen that with any number of rabbits the time required for shearing would be prohibitive. However, a half hour shearing demonstration put on by one of our club members enabled me to cut this time in half, and I am sure that, with a little more practice, I can reduce this time to 15 minutes or less per rabbit.

Another item which may be of interest to the reader is our experience on castration of bucks so that the economical colony system of housing could be employed. Most of the members of our club had become very much interested in this method of housing. The main obstacle to this system, as we saw it, was the castration of the bucks, which we presumed to be a very delicate operation, and had about decided to hire a veterinarian to demonstrate the proper method of performing this operation, when one of our members did some experimenting on the bucks in his herd with very good results, and demonstrated his method to the balance of the club members, thus removing what we thought to be the worst feature of this method of housing. There will undoubtedly be many more problems in this colony system but we will solve them as they come up by personal experiences and ideas passed along to fellow members.

In addition to the benefits de-

derived from knowledge gained by the club, there are many more possibilities of a more or less financial nature which are particularly adapted to the small local clubs. Herds may be improved by the purchase of outstanding bucks with club funds and the treasury reimbursed by stud fees. Stock may be exchanged among members for the improvement of herds. Advertising of breeding stock can be done through the club with club funds and an equitable assessment made on each sale to reimburse the treasury. A substantial saving in feed costs may also be made by cooperative buying. Shearing and marking equipment, building materials, and all types of supplies may be purchased and used co-operatively.

Up to the present time most of the Angora wool used in this country has been imported but the present war situation has almost eliminated these outside sources of this material, and the industry is badly in need of increased production in this country and it is up to the present growers to see that this situation is remedied. This can best be done by close cooperation among breeders, all working to promote interest and get more people to take up this enjoyable occupation.

In our club we have made the membership dues as low as possible so as to not discourage prospective members and have also made provisions for associate members who live too far away to attend meetings and enjoy the close association with the regular members, but are entitled to all information or other aid which the club may be able to supply. The dues for these associate members are half of the regular membership fees.

We believe that we are doing our part to interest prospective Angora wool growers in this community and hope that similar clubs will be formed all over the country to increase production of wool so that the industry will not suffer from lack of raw material.

Angora Products Co.

Originator and Designer

ANGORA TRIMMING

Riverside

California

Hutch Construction

By JOHN SONDEREGGER, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma

In Oklahoma we have a climate where our hutch construction must meet both sudden storm and cold wave in winter and intense heat in summer. Therefore the writer has worked out in his rabbitry a system which enables him to convert in a few minutes from a completely closed to a wide open building. When closed there is plenty of light through celloglass transoms—when open all rain and weather is kept out but the least breath of air is circulated through every hutch.

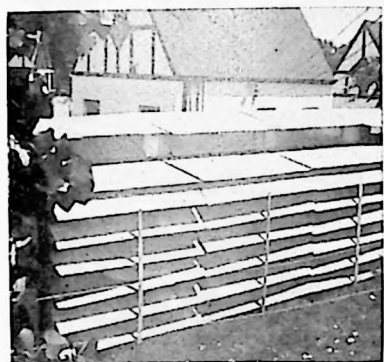
The greatest possible sanitation is to be had by the furniture construction of the frame. Holes are drilled in the four upright 2x2's. Pegs are cut on the horizontal 1x1's to be glued into the holes on the uprights. This gives the maximum strength with the least lum-

ber and it is self bracing and does away with any overlapping joints, which are germ breeders, also giving perfect visibility into every corner at a glance.

The cleaning is done from center aisle. There is a left space between any two tiers of hutches, at the bottom of which is a pan to catch all urine and droppings from 12 wooler compartments. All dirt is scraped into this pan which can be taken out and cleaned.

For portability and uniformity the building is unique, being constructed in 6 ft. sections, each consisting of two complete stacks facing one another. The dimensions on these stacks are: width 2½ feet, length 5 feet, height 6 feet. These are set onto 2x4x9's running under both stacks and leaving a 4 foot aisle, which is floored.

The center upper roof with transoms is fastened with 4 bolts to the two stacks. You can set as many of these sections together as you please and have a uniform building, altogether compiled of sections.



Hutches used on the John Sonderegger Angora Rabbitry at Oklahoma City

ber and it is self bracing and does away with any overlapping joints, which are germ breeders, also giving perfect visibility into every corner at a glance.

The cleaning is done from center aisle. There is a left space between any two tiers of hutches, at



John Sonderegger, Oklahoma City, with his unique shearing stand

Play Fair with Your Angoras

By A. E. GETTZ, Clayton, Missouri

Before you start raising Angoras make up your mind you are going to give them a fair chance. If you raise any animal and find they are not profitable you soon become discouraged and dispose of them and then the question will arise, who is at fault—the animal or the caretaker. In most cases it is the latter.

Begin by buying the best breeding stock you can obtain. Many failures are caused by one's buying without proper precaution. Write to the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association for a list of reliable breeders. Buy registered rabbits - you know these rabbits have been through the hands of a responsible rabbit judge and if they were not up to the standard requirements he would not have registered them. If you get a good buck and a few does you can take pride in your animals and have something to which you can look forward. You will be anxious to see what you can do with careful breeding and the results will be more of an inspiration to you to give them better care.

Many people have become discouraged and quit because of their over anxiety to have a large number of animals in a short time, bought just anything they could buy and before they realized it had more Angoras than they could give proper care. It is much better to take it more slowly, learn to shear well and fast, get your feeding system worked out so you can feed quickly and that your feeders are such that do not allow waste in the hutches where there are young or in the adult hutches.

Get a system of housing your rabbits worked out before you build a great many hutches and then find they are not suited to your climate or your needs. There are a great many types of housing and each one is possibly good for the particular party or climate in

One end of the building can terminate in a feed house. The other end is a removable way that can be unbolted and moved out as your needs may require.

All hutches are built of best galvanized wire and sheet metals, giving long life, sanitation and appearance, as well as fire prevention. Cost of lumber, wire and all materials, plus labor is \$4.00 per hutch.

My clipping stand has a three-fold purpose: first, of course, the clipping. The head is incased in the little stanchion, as with cows. Now work with both hands, as you need not hold the rabbit with one hand. Turn him over on his back on the leather hammock and strap around each hind leg, holding them apart. His chest, stomach and crotch can now be clipped with greatest ease. This is a good position when castrating bucks. Also, if you want him to take a dose of medicine, leave him upside down on the hammock until he swallows it.

which it is used but might not fit your needs at all. One of the most essential things in hutch building is that they should be easy to keep clean. All the time saved in cleaning can be spent in more profitable work. If your hutches are hard to clean they will probably be neglected and you have No. 5 wool as a result. If your climate permits I believe outside hutches built in single tier with hardware cloth floors will be the least trouble to keep clean. Here the droppings go through to the ground and are cleaned when convenient. Of course if you are limited for room it will be necessary to build them in tiers and then drain board or galvanized iron under floor will be used.

If you find yourself with a large number of rabbits before you have learned to shear fast you are also apt to find yourself with a large amount of matted wool. If the wool is not clipped every 10 to 12 weeks it is very apt to mat unless it is groomed. If you have a large number of rabbits grooming is out of the question. Therefore keep your colony down to your own ability to handle well. There is no use to breed your does and get more young when you are finding yourself behind with the shearing on those you already have. A small

rabbitry well managed will make you a nice income but a large rabbitry poorly managed will cost you money. Angora raising is a business in itself, not something to be played with. If you start in Angoras make it only Angoras.

You will become more and more interested in them when you shear them. You will be surprised what a large amount of lovely, soft wool you can shear from such a small animal. If you can ever wear a garment made of Angora wool I am sure you will say it is the softest, warmest, nicest looking garment Angoras make it only Angoras.

The early breeders had to learn by experience how to handle these little animals but today we have associations, magazines, such as the SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE which is always generous with the space given to the betterment of the Angora rabbit breeders and through its columns you can get in touch with other Angora breeders who can give you their experiences. I am a firm believer in associations. Without them the breeding of animals would not have progressed as fast as they have. The liberal exchange of ideas and experiences of the members has made possible for a beginner to avoid many expensive mistakes and thereby feel that he has the assistance of experienced breeders to give him or her the right start.

I have had many years of experience in breeding rabbits but this beautiful and gentle little Angora rabbit is a pleasure to raise and whether it is profitable or not depends entirely upon you.

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ATLANTA, GEORGIA

Boost the Local Club

By ERNEST CHERRIER, Show Secretary of Federation of American Angora Breeders, Jarrettsville, Pa.

You Angora breeders it would be one of the best things you ever did if you will join a local club because it will help you in many ways.

For example, many of the local clubs have an American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association licensed registrar or licensed judge. The judge will no doubt be at the club meeting and on some meeting night it can be arranged to have Angoras put upon the table for judging when the judge can tell the breeders the good and bad points about the rabbits shown. He can tell you whether they are English or French, how to judge the wool and how to get your stock ready for a show. On other meeting nights they talk on feeds and have representatives from the feed companies to talk to them. They take up the different methods of housing and equipment all of which is very helpful.

At this time the local clubs are getting their state and county fairs lined up and the premium lists ready. Every year they try to do better than last year. There will be some very fine displays of Angoras at many of these shows.

By showing at a county, state or convention show you will advertise your Angoras for it is the best advertising in the world for you, your Angoras and the industry in general. Try it—you will find it will pay you.

There is a big show, called the 1941 Eastern Convention Show to be held at South Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., October 21 to 25. Some of the best Angoras of the east will be shown at that convention.

The convention of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association will be held this year at Ft. Wayne, Ind., November 24-29. The best of the breed of Angoras from all parts of the country will be seen in this show.

Here is my idea of an Angora breeder who is a member of some local club, his specialty breed club and the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association. He knows what an Angora should be. You can find if he is a member of the A. R. & C. B. A. by looking in the membership list. This alone indicates he is a reliable breeder and a breeder you are safe in doing business with. This service alone is worth your membership in the A. R. & C. B. A.

In closing this article I would like to leave this to the Federation of American Angora Breeders as I am your show secretary, a good sportsman in the show game and never forget the convention pot by sending a special to me. You will get more breeders to show when they see the convention premium list. When there is nothing in the pot, or premium list, you keep the Angora breeder home so it is up to you.

A Few Words About Angoras

By K. L. GRIFFITH, Becket, Mass.

Reviewing the years since I began raising rabbits—first Chinchillas, then New Zealand Whites and finally — and finally for all time, Angoras, I would say there are three essential steps in making rabbit raising worth while business to pursue.

First buy only a trio to start with for you may want to change to another breed or you may discover that after all you are not really interested in rabbits. You can soon tell whether you are to

be worth while to yourself or to the industry as a whole. If you find yourself neglecting regular feeding with "A difference of an hour or two will not matter" or "What's the use, I don't feel like cleaning today, tomorrow will do." Or a little mold on the bread, a little wet on the green food, dirty dishes, no fresh water, why bother? They are only rabbits. Just a phrase, only rabbits, continually in your thoughts should stop you in your pursuit of rabbit raising.

Second, if you decide you really want to go on you should attend several shows, listen to the judge as he handles your chosen breed, get all the points you can, then go home and look at your herd. Star all that measure up to the standards. Use only these for breeders. Watch results thoughtfully. There is great fascination in seeing a steady upward trend to your herd. Which are the best coming out in litter after litter.

Third, be a booster for your chosen type. Don't sit at home and grump about the way things are going. Try to improve constantly in your shearing, your grading, the care of your herd, so that you may be proud of the type of wool you are sending in. Try to ship regularly so your market can depend on a certain supply from you. Do some practical thinking about steps of progress. Know your market head and what he is aiming at so that you may help his plans, not hinder him.

During these years of my work with Angoras I have been amazed at what abundance of fresh air and sunshine does for the type of wool and its renewal after shearing and how quickly a good dieting of fresh dandelion leaves and red clover shows in the health condition of the rabbit and wool.

Spinning and knitting have seemed quite worth while to me. There is nothing more flattering than a dainty white Angora lace stitch color on a plain tailored dress. Night shoes for cold feet are always saleable and make a dainty acceptable gift for an invalid as do also bed jackets. Make a practice of wearing something attractive made of Angora to help keep its use constantly before the eye of the public.

Nothing in the work field of my life has brought me greater content than my work with these unusually beautiful, gentle little creatures — the Angora rabbit.

The Angora Industry in Canada

By WALTER CARTER, Chilliwak, B. C., Canada

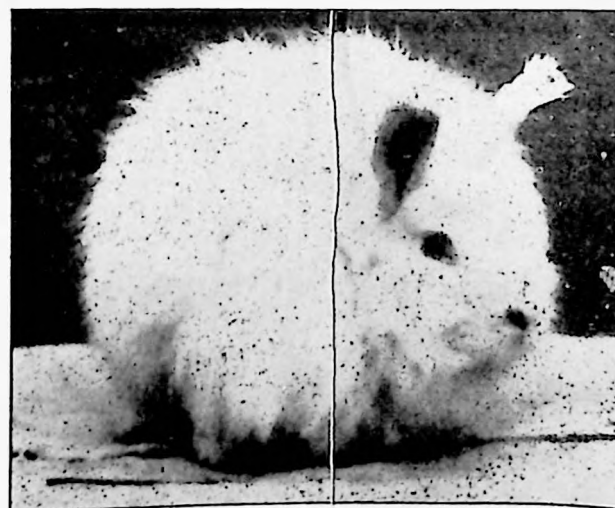
The present situation of the Angora wool industry is particularly gratifying to those who have worked hard for many years to establish the business on a sound and lasting basis.

Up here in Canada we have had the same problems as our friends in the United States. High pressure sales of stock, ridiculous statements regarding potential profits, lack of markets, unreliable buyers, and all the rest of the discouraging setbacks. Now, with the increasing demand for raw wool, steady markets, remunerative prices, and a strong reliable co-operative marketing agency for the growers, the future holds promise of worthwhile rewards for the newcomer as well as for those who have kept their herds through the dark days.

The beginner with Angoras is in an excellent position compared to old-timers who had to struggle

along with very little assistance or advice regarding the care of stock or marketing of wool. Now it is possible for the novice to call upon the old-timer for advice, or better still, join the F. A. A. B. and get the benefit of wide experience in breeding problems as well as the latest news regarding wool markets.

In these days of restricted production, quota buying, and the many other problems confronting the primary producer, the position of the Angora wool grower is enviable. A modest investment in Angoras, backed with enterprise, initiative and common sense will pay excellent dividends, in cash as well as in pleasure and recreation. Furthermore every newcomer to the industry will add his or her contribution to the creation of an all American industry, independent of foreign imports.



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My Experience in Developing Vitality, Good Type and Wool Production in Angoras

By Dr. C. L. FENNER, 504 Mullin, Cedar Rapids, Iowa

Lest we forget, our beautiful Angora of today originated in the year 1765 in the village of Angora, Turkey, and through all these years has been a rabbit worthy of praise for the fancier and commercial breeder. Unlike all other rabbits who are fur producers, the Angora is possessed with a lustrous, long silky coat of wool which adorns its body, legs, head and ear tips giving it that attractive appearance of a round snowy white ball. In the show room we all know that the Angora is second to no other breed in attracting large numbers of curious lay visitors.

The English type of Angora usually weighs from five to six pounds with fine downy wool giving the rabbit a round ball appearance when in full coat. The French type weighs from eight to nine pounds and its wool is more coarse and hair like in appearance. The rabbit has a long body rather than the round type so characteristic of the English. I raise both breeds because I can use them for show purposes, wool production, and meat. My family likes prepared rabbit and the French type develops rapidly and is large enough for meat production, so what more can anyone ask of any one breed of rabbits? Since the war United States imports of Angora wool are shut off, so we must raise our own supply, and at present there is a great demand for wool at a good price. Angoras, regardless of the size of the rabbitry, are producing extra money every year for those who are raising them.

To produce a good healthy wool producing rabbit it all reverts back to proper selection of breeding stock, housing, feeding, care and sanitation. For success it is ab-

solutely essential to start with good breeding stock, and by going through the ads in SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE anyone can buy from reliable breeders. Just remember that you cannot buy tops in breeding stock for two or three dollars, because the breeder who has spent time and money in developing a good strain cannot afford to give them away. You get just what you pay for, and since like begets like, you had better start with the best in the beginning.

Proper housing promotes cleanliness and health among the herd of Angoras. I use all outdoor three-tier hutches constructed after the lines as described in the government booklet written by Geo. S. Templeton, of Fontana, Calif. I allow two square feet of floor space for each rabbit in colony pen system. Bucks are kept in hutches two feet by two feet and breeding hutches all have floor space two feet by four feet and 18 inches head room. All have wire (1/2-inch) mesh floors. Hay feeding racks are made perpendicular with a six inch exit for hay instead of the conventional V shape, and are partitioned off at four inch intervals are made five inches deep with a two inch board on the bottom of stalls, to act as a shelf as in Figure 1, so that each rabbit has to go into a stall to eat hay and at the same time the partitions for the stalls prevent them from setting next to the hay and getting it into their wool.

This rack has been very successful in our colony hutch, where we feed more alfalfa than we do to the breeding stock. My hutches face south, have a double roof, are placed near shade trees, or covered with grape vines to make

them a little cooler in the hot summer.

I am a firm believer in having sunlight shine into my hutches during part of the day and I believe this is responsible for my rabbits growing rapidly and keeping healthy.

Good judgment should be exercised in mating Angoras. Use only the best one selected from young does, and mate a young doe to an older buck or vice versa. I only raise three litters a year from each breeding doe and never breed a young doe until she is seven to eight months old. You must give them sufficient time to mature for best results. I usually mate from three to five does at a time so that the young can be distributed evenly if necessary.

After mating the doe is placed into the breeding hutch and stays there until kindled. I keep green pellets in a self feeder, Figure 2 as previously described in this magazine, before her at all times and three times a week feed alfalfa hay either plain or chopped for a little extra roughage. Water is very essential and needs to be fresh daily.

When the young arrive check the litters for size and remove any (Continued on page 35)



Figure 2: Self feeder made from two pound coffee can, 12 inch board, 3 inch wide galvanizing, curtain rod holders and wire

FOR DIRECTOR Nominate WM. PRESCOTT

Who devotes his entire time to the distribution of domestic rabbits for commercial purposes. If elected Mr. Prescott pledges his wholehearted support for a more stable domestic rabbit industry.



Figure 1: Hay Rack and Stalls at End of Hutch. Stalls are 4 Inches Apart, 5 Inches Deep, with a 2-inch Board on the Bottom of Partitions to Catch Leaves of Hay

THE FEDERATION OF AMERICAN ANGORA BREEDERS

Chartered Specialty Club of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Assn.

The Federation of American Angora Breeders congratulates SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE on its Angora Special, and its sincere effort to unify and improve the Angora industry.

The Federation of American Angora Breeders is composed of officers and directors of talent—all are specialists in their line, such as textiles, Angora wool products of various kinds, and everyone is a breeder and grower of Angora wool of considerable proportion.

Practically every officer and director understands every phase of the business from the housing and raising of the rabbits to the marketing of the wool, and several of them are competent in the actual production and manufacture of Angora yarns and by-products—one of the reasons why the Federation has, during the past year, moved all wool month after month, with no off-season. The Federation of American Angora Breeders has maintained a sound price level for its members' wool. It has not attempted to force boosts in prices which would only re-act to the disadvantage of the grower, but has considered the policy of long turn returns. We are quite convinced that every grower, wherever he may be, knows too well that a fantastic price today, of more than the wool is actually worth, and no market at all for months to come, would mean failure, but a sound, common-sense price today and for months and years to come, means success. The Federation stands solidly by the policy of success.

The Federation of American Angora Breeders extends a hearty handshake across the miles to all growers and breeders wherever they may be, and to all associations wherever they may be.

The Federation of American Angora Breeders

H. JOHN HARDER, Secretary
P. O. Box 667, Salem, Ore.

ALLAN T. GILBERT, President
Foxon Road, East Haven, Conn.

F. A. SUTCLIFFE, Vice-President
P. O. Box 58, Abercorn, Quebec, Can.

There is a place to be found in the State of Oregon, a little south of the city of Portland where a doctor W. F. Reynolds, took over a woolen mill in the early years of the depression, when his nest egg on which he had depended to carry him over his declining years, went with the wind, and necessitated his taking to some business to restore his finances. The place is known as the Oregon Woolen Mills and is a private concern, operated by Dr. W. J. Reynolds.

In 1935 he was attracted to the possibilities of rabbit wool and after some research, sent to Germany for some \$15,000.00 worth of machinery for the processing of the wool, and its subsequent spinning into yarn to be knit into sweaters and other garments and also woven into coats or dress lengths. For some time he purchased the wool for his mill, but soon found that he must produce for himself, if he wanted to keep the wheels of his mill turning, as he could not get enough from outside, and so, he started a rabbitry.

This then is the place we want you to see by proxy. We will visit the rabbitry first. There are some 600 Angoras and several are prize winners at the state fairs held in the northwest. The main rabbitry consists of two buildings, which are entered by gates made simply from strips of one inch by twos on which are stretched poultry wire. They open into a broad alley with a boarded floor and the hutches in tiers of four are on either side. A clerestory roof covers the whole, keeping off too much sun in summer and conserving heat in winter.

When we enter we become aware we are in the center of dozens of pairs of pink eyes, peering out of fluffy balls of white wool, which however, are decidedly alive and bounce about their hutches with every indication of virility and well being. Ah! Here is "Chic," named "best of the breed" at last year's Pacific International Livestock Show, and the winner of

What Happens to Angora Wool When it Goes to the Oregon Woolen Mills

other blue ribbons. He's the granddaddy of a good many rabbits, and his progeny have traveled far, even as far as Shanghai, China. What you would have to give for him, if his owner consented to part with him, I would not like to say. But he is not the only one which can sport the ribbons which indicate a prize winner. There are several ribbons around, the loveliest of their breed, with pedigrees generations long. Next we interview the lady who shears and grades the wool. It is an interesting operation to watch. As the wool falls from the rabbit it is dropped into one of the several containers, depending on the grade. The lady tells us the rabbits feel better after the shearing since they seem more alive, more active and eat better. She is quite an expert at the work and can shear a rabbit in 10 minutes.

Now we leave the rabbitry and enter the mill. Here we see the wool put through a picker which opens it out, and prepares it for the carding machine, which in turn transforms it into a beautiful fluffy, foamy mass. It's now ready to be spun into yarn and after going through the spinning frame and coming out in single ply on cones, these go to the twister. This takes the strands and twists them into two, three, or four-ply yarn.

It is now approaching a marketable article, and it only remains to put it into such form that it can be conveniently handled and stored. From the twister it goes to the skeiner and is put into two-ounce skeins. If it be used white it is bleached but if required in a color, may be dyed in one of some 15 different shades, the brightest

of colors, or the most delicate of pastels. After dyeing it is worked on by the fluffing machine, which brings up the nap and produces that fuzzy appearance that is one of the attractions of Angora wool. Then it goes to the coner and is wound on cones, the cones go to the baller and it is put into half-ounce balls with which everyone who has handled the material is familiar. The balls have neat labels banded around them, are then placed eight in a box, which is itself labeled to tell the color of the contents and the number of the ply. In this form it goes out from the mill to the customer.

Now you may be thinking we have said all that can be said about this delicate lovely material which is shorn from the Angora rabbit. Instead we are coming to the most vital ramifications of the industry. Doctor Reynolds who is the main spring of the concern, which is decidedly unique, believes it to be the only one in the country, has made plans to have the yarn made into garments and articles for the house, which are likely to send ladies into exclamations of delight, and fill them with a longing for possession.

He has a corps of knitters who knit by hand and have produced a number of articles which are on display in the show room. Here are to be seen infants jackets, caps, in pink and white, a small girl's suit of skirt and blouse in pink, a small boy's suit set of blouse and panties—salmon colored. There are also articles for grown-ups. A lady's bed jacket in white, formal shoulder wraps in basket weave and cable weave. A man's sleeveless sweater in white. Ladies full sleeve and

half sleeve sweater in blue. A gentleman's scarf in red and white and gentlemen's socks in brown.

Last, but not least, there is a lady's ski set consisting of seven pieces, a cap, scarf, round neck piece or flat neck piece, gloves or mittens. These are in white with bands of green, red or yellow. The head pieces are close fitting with long strings to tie under the chin and very cute looking. The neck pieces are made to tuck under the sweater and may be tied in front or behind. In skiing they are usually tied behind to keep the snow from flying down the neck. The set, amid the surroundings of a skiing tournament, can be counted upon to enhance the attraction of its wearer. Angora wool wearing apparel is the best for winter sports because it is so warm and yet so light.

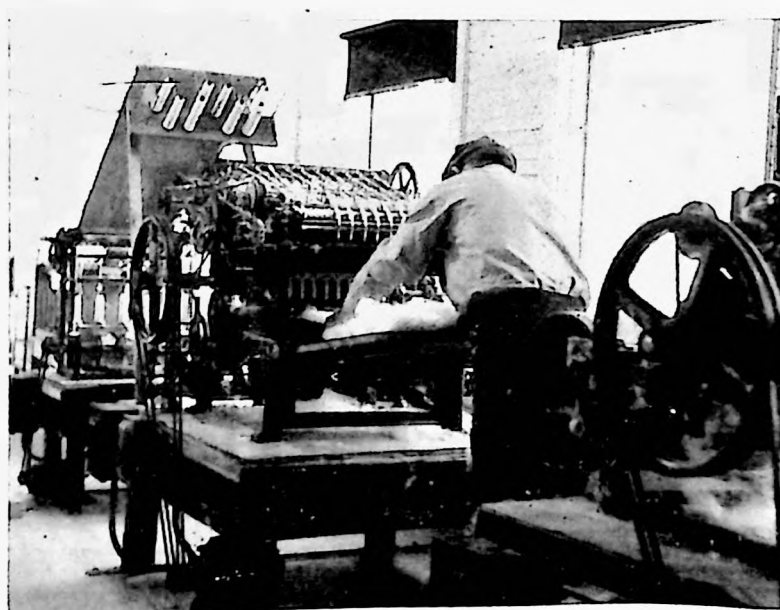
The women who knit these articles are experts in their particular lines. Some confine themselves to sweaters, others to children's wear, and others to little coats and caps for babies. It has to be said that the garments knitted by hand and made from so exclusive a material as Angora wool are too high priced for many people, but they are available to those who can afford them, and what can be more desirable to persons with taste and discrimination than articles made from a product that is so eminently rich looking, so light, adapting itself to the wearer's personality, conferring distinction on whoever wears it.

They are not limited to knitting and crocheting in making up the material. They can weave it into dress lengths, wraps, capes, etc. This is done by hand. The cost of hand weaving puts the product out of reach of many but by avoiding mass production, making up in single articles for the individual to suit the individual taste there is a powerful inducement for people of means to indulge themselves in these exclusive garments.

Along with the knitted garments we have mentioned as being on



A Corner of the Spinning Room, Balling Machine at Right. Oregon Woolen Mills.



Spinning Angora Wool at the Oregon Woolen Mills, Portland, Ore.



Girl Working On Twisting Machine at the Oregon Woolen Mills

view there are woven shoulder throws for ladies worked in various patterns. These are used in place of furs and are used for neck and shoulders over formal wear. Also there are bunny hugs in white, blue and pink and are most comfortable for invalids who need something light in weight and warm as well as attractive.

The mill is also adapting Angora rabbit wool to a new purpose and that is to use it as a filler for sleeping bags. Since this wool is one of the warmest as well as the lightest materials known it is peculiarly serviceable for this. All men who go out into the wilds hunting and shooting need a sleeping bag and one in which they can sleep warm. Angora wool fills the bill in every particular. It gives the most heat with the least weight. Every officer in the army requires a sleeping bag and he should consider the advantages of this bag filled with Angora wool when making his choice. It is the most practical gift to make an officer.

To work among Angora wool rabbits or the products made from the wool is a fascinating employment for anyone. The little animals are endearing to everyone who works with them or cares for them and to watch the beautiful wool through every detail of its processing even into the final exquisite article of wearing apparel is deeply interesting.

It is said that a hair of Angora wool is as fine as a spider's web, and it makes up into the most lovely of textiles, so soft, so light and warm as to be most desirable to all who value the beautiful garments as an expression of the good taste of the wearer.

DEVELOPING VITALITY, GOOD TYPE, WOOL IN ANGORAS

(Continued from page 33)

dead or runty ones. I try to check the number of teets on my does and leave one young for every teet up to eight in number. If you will do this your litter will all develop evenly and no runts result. My nest boxes are so constructed that the young must stay in until at least four weeks old, because they do much better if they don't get solid feed too early in life. When they do come out they get the same green pellets as fed to the doe. If you are troubled with the little fellows getting into feeding crocks and messing up the feed try the feeder as recommended by C. W. Orr, Palmer Lake, Colo., as shown in Figure 3. I have found this feeder very successful and can recommend it very highly.

I feed the young all that they will eat at all times and wean them at 60 days. They are kept on full feed until five months old, and then we do our final culling. Those not up to standard are butchered for meat. The best are kept for breeders or are sold for breeders, and the others go into the colony pen for wool production. Let me tell you right here, fellows, is the time to cull and cull closely if you want to get any place. I find some beginners are reluctant to cull out strictly and consequently their rabbits degenerate rather than build up, so clear out all of those that catch cold easily, ears having a tendency to droop, under weight, poor woolled, etc. I cannot impress this too forcibly upon your mind, because it is one of the things you must do to be successful. At this five month old stage we limit the food to what they will clean up each day after one feeding, because we do not want the does to get over fat for breeding purposes, and the others we want to develop the growth of wool instead of fat.

Young Angoras should first be sheared at six weeks of age to promote good wool production. After that about every three months. Some have to be sheared more often before they begin to mat. I have a shearing table 8 inches by 14 inches covered with burlap on which I place the rabbit, and it is small enough so that they do not move around very much. The wool is parted down the back and clipped off in layers by a smooth sharp barber shears.

The wool is graded as you cut it off and placed into the proper container designated by the five grades into which it classifies. The wool is shipped when convenient to the Angora specialty club, namely, American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative, Palmer Lake, Colo. Here the wool is checked and graded and your remuneration for your efforts follow.

The Angora rabbit is a rugged little individual and quite free from disease. However, if diseases such as cold, diarrhea, ear mites, etc., get into your herd isolate the animals or get rid of them so the rest will not become infected. They stand the heat and cold very well, consequently, making them easy to raise.

In conclusion, I would admonish you to select healthy wool produc-

ing stock to begin with, cull very closely and keep only the best, give them outdoor sunlight, and feed them a well balanced green pellet,

and you cannot avoid having a herd of Angoras with good body type, vitality and splendid wool production.

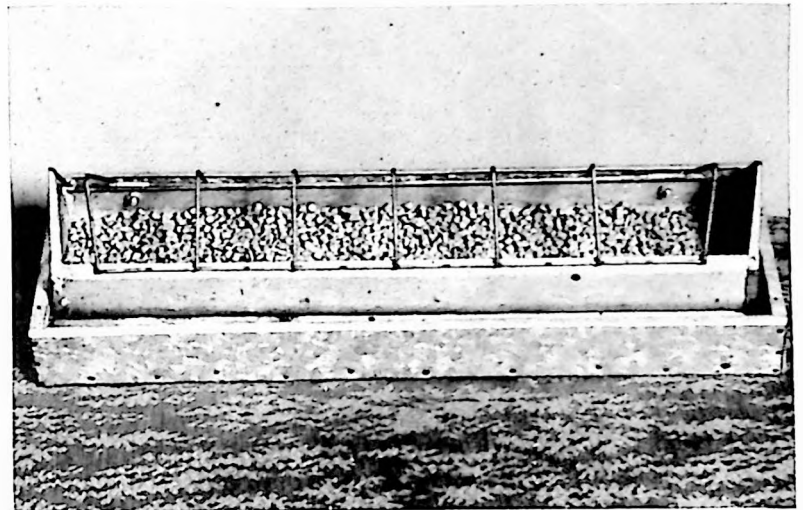


Figure 3: Feeder Made from a Chicken Feeder

RABBITS Aren't All Alike!

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THE WEST MEETS THE REST

CO-EDITORS

E. W. MURRAY, 1714 West 106th Street, Los Angeles, Calif.
HELEN M. KNICKREHM, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

NOTICE: The opinions expressed by the contributors of this department shall not be construed as the opinion of Small Stock Magazine

NOTICE

The article for the October issue will be written by that veteran Red breeder of San Diego, John C. Glass. Mr. Glass needs no introduction to the readers of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. I am sure you will all find Mr. Glass' article timely and interesting.

In the meantime I will have my vacation.

E. W. Murray.

PLEASURE OR PROFIT

By E. W. Murray

The measure of my prosperity with rabbits is ultimately set forth in terms of the unit wages earned during the time I devote to the business of maintaining my stock and selling their product. The cost of maintenance must, of course include the charges for feed and a proper allowance for the use of the stock and equipment employed. The feed charges are variable according to the market prices fixed by the system of buying feeds employed; whether in wholesome lots by or the bale and sack. The allowance for stock and equipment depends upon the value and service life of same, a fair compensation for the use of that value, distributed over the volume of production. This allowance is fairly constant if the rate of production is also constant. Therefore if I can establish from accurate records a unit rate of production the allowance for the use of the plant can be estimated at so much per rabbit whatever age or breed.

The income from my business less the costs of production above described represents my profits from the enterprise, but that figure is again open to question, according to the time required to do the necessary work and the value of the time to myself. Furthermore the time value is open to much question due to the sort of compensation derived therefrom. When we go into the matter of unit wages the sort of compensation is at once brought to light—are we working for pleasure or for worthwhile money consideration? One can perform quite distasteful work if it pays good wages. There are certainly fascinations attached to rabbit culture that serve to keep alive the whole rabbit enterprise, for its economic history is not particularly alluring when the actual facts are presented.

Rabbits serve so many useful purposes that it is an easy matter to attach quite high unit values to them and to support that claim by figures by no means entirely visionary. It requires only reasonable assumptions to establish the vocation on a sound commercial basis attractive enough to tempt investment on a considerable scale. Also it will in time be shown that the large commercial plant is the means of proving what the capital and time applied can actually earn. With labor saving equipment time units for feeding, watering and cleaning are greatly reduced, but these items are not

the only labor attached to the enterprise.

In going over the various classes of labor one can see how several of them are of such a routine character that anyone can perform them, while other classes require more exact attention to details.

With water crocks, or automatic equipment, low priced help is capable of keeping the equipment clean and the supply in order. The distribution of feed is more complicated due to differences of dietetic schedule. When doing the work hastily a practical feeder is constantly aware of overlooking something of importance. It is much easier to follow the practice of suitable distribution of feed when the stock is classified and quartered according to some definite plan of feeding. If does with litters are grouped in adjoining hutches in one general location their feeding allowance will not become confused with that of other classes of stock. Also if mature stock held for sale, for fur development, or other purposes requiring moderate feed allowance are segregated the feeding schedule suitable for them can be easily followed, or the practice of feeding once daily, without confusion and constant change from one purpose to another.

It is therefore allowable that labor saving equipment and a practical method of segregation of stock into classes according to their feed allowance may greatly reduce time units as compared with equipment difficult to keep in order and a herd of stock scattered about without regard for feeding classification. It is evident that one can well afford to begin with a fair investment for practical equipment as this is economical first and last. Maintenance time is being constantly employed while a new plant should last, with moderate renewals, for a long period. I am using several hutches built in 1912 and but little has been spent on them for repair and renewals. But there are in service today types of hutches requiring less time to maintain.

The use of cement plastered ground areas is certain to become more favored as time demonstrates the value of same. The initial cost is moderate if the application is properly made. I have some developing pen floors covered with 1½-inches thick cement plaster mixed 1 to 3 cement and sand that have been in service nearly 8 years. A

sack of cement will thus serve for about 3 square yards of surface. Most rabbitries require a sweeping up process about once a week, and oftener if buyers of breeding stock are being entertained. Hutch units of several compartments are best cleaned by hose and broom. The fitness of cemented areas under such a system is evident, both for time saving and for general appearance.

The actual time devoted to breeding procedures is a factor of importance apparent to anyone familiar with what is generally accepted as selective breeding. The whole matter is far more than the mere mating of a pair of rabbits. The real value of one's herd of rabbits does not appear until one is aware of the genetic possibilities which they possess and under what combinations they may be reflected. Few rabbits can be taken for granted and mated without reference to some definite purpose. When the breeder has the improvement of his stock in mind he also must have some well founded knowledge of the expected performance of his herd leaders, better still, direct evidence of what they have already demonstrated. With a considerable herd of stock at work according to a practical performance schedule memory of past genetic history is a very uncertain basis for future reliance. Hutch card evidence is a little better than memory but a book record is most satisfactory. It is notable in large rabbitries how few rabbits in the breeding herd are actually working on a high production schedule and how low is the relative number of youngsters to the whole number of mature rabbits and of hutches in the plant. Many such plants, if critically examined will display a very low percentage of competent breeding animals.

The situation in above cases very clearly demonstrates that some better system of breeding records, in line with economy is essential to put the concern in the proper light as a business enterprise. Such a system takes a certain amount of time when it is well established and a very uncertain amount in the minds of rabbitmen who do nothing of the sort. On one occasion a rabbitman being shown my system of records was fairly staggered by the amount of work the system involved and certain he would never have the time and pa-

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tlence to keep it up. As a matter of fact the time spent in record keeping is small in comparison to the value of it. For example, one may mate a doe or two, shift a doe and litter to hutch at end of nursing period. Each process may be noted on a small scratch pad kept handy for that use, removed from the pad and entered in the book later on. With a well tabulated record the entries take but few seconds each and become permanent information. After using such a system for several years it is hard for me to see how a breeder of rabbits interested in the work can get along without one.

Separating litters to separate likely youngsters from culls and surplus stock is part of the business it has to be carefully done to be effective. Most litters must be separated at four months of age— younger still for the early maturing strains. At this period most of the physical defects such as defective legs, ears and tails are in evidence and such defects are disqualifications in sale stock and are rather doubtful features in breeding stock being possibly of hereditary character. Certainly they are no advantage to a herd of stock being inspected by one's business patrons. It is entirely apart from economy and is unnecessary, to be obliged to disqualify sale stock after same is fully matured unless the disqualification results from accident. A spell of hot weather or an injury may result in defective ear carriage, but deformed legs and wry tails are generally discoverable at four months age or earlier.

The expensive nature of delayed inspection of stock is a fault common to most of us. Having been guilty of it in a great many instances one can feel justified in pointing the matter out. I recall one instance when a pen of does was under inspection and in line for a good sale. The prospective customer was a prominent judge. Two rabbits with long front legs, quite deformed, served to throw the whole lot under suspicion. The judge allowed that he might write later on if he needed anything. Most of us know what that means. One may hold for the breeding herd many defective rabbits for the reason that certain coat characters could not be perpetuated otherwise. By such experience one learns considerable of the hereditary effect of certain defects. When working with fur characters things may be tolerated that are entirely out of order in the production of standard bred sale stock. This is one of the sacrifices a person may make to further a fixed purpose and obtain little credit therefrom.

A matter involving quite a little time is the care of does at kindling. Nest boxes are required at about three or four days before kindling occurs that the doe may prepare her nest. Generally the doe will get her nest fixed up, pull a little fur and then await her time to kindle. To provide against mistakes, a form of record should be plainly legible on the hutch. My preference is a bold chalk marked entry over the hutch door of the date of mating for example, the

name of the doe is marked on left side and mating date of the right as W-3 7-15 W. H. indicating that doe W-3 was mated July 15 to Buck W. H. (White Hope). This is in such plain sight that it is seldom seriously neglected, when a hutch card entry might be unnoticed.

After kindling it is not good practice to leave all of the management to the doe. There may be a dead young in the nest box in which event there will be trouble unless same are very shortly removed. It is not uncommon to look into a nest and find conditions of this sort that would spoil the whole littering, if not promptly corrected. It takes but little time for a caretaker to do what is essential, but neglected of it is certain to be very costly. Losses of the kind are the first discouragements of the novice breeder who has been foolishly advised never to disturb a doe about kindling time else she will abandon her litter. Cases of such abandonment are very rare, after a doe is settled in her hutch among familiar surroundings and has kindled her litter in a comfortable nest box.

As this need of care at kindling time occurs quite often a word or two as to method is timely. In a handy place in my rabbitry there is kept a pan with a folded sack in it. The pan is generally kept inverted over the sack to keep it clean and dry. A dead baby rabbit in a nest box becomes offensive in a short time an experienced caretaker is quick to detect the peculiar odor. The nest box is taken from the hutch the litter removed and laid in the pan on the sack with a fold of it covering them. The cause of the trouble is then removed from the nest. It may be necessary to remove the whole nest and remake it with fresh straw and what hair is clean. The litter is replaced except such weaklings as are evidently of no value and the box replaced in the hutch. If the doe has been intent upon her feeding, she is likely to notice the procedure but little if at all. There has never appeared to my knowledge a hutch system in which the above described work never was necessary. Also when not done it means the loss of 25% of a doe's annual production and of the work it envelopes.

In their relative order of time required feeding and watering are of most importance and cleaning ranks next. These are the most discussed items of rabbit maintenance although considerable is mentioned from time to time about methods of mating, care of breeding does, selecting and culling stock displaying rabbits for sale advertising and correspondence, marketing meat rabbits, etc. all of which make important demands upon a rabbitman's time. To standardize time units is therefore a matter of classifying one's business status with respect to the class of stock maintained and equipment in service. Very few rabbitmen keep consistent time records and no one to my knowledge makes any profit to classify the time spent into consistent units. Many pro-

ducers of moderate extent put about all of their spare time into their rabbit interests, and in cases this amounts to two or three hours daily.

All questions to be answered in this department must be sent to Helen M. Knickrehm, 1313 West 97th St., Los Angeles, Cal.

Any questions concerning diseases and the like are given correct cooperation of the United States Department of the Interior, Fish and Wildlife Service.

At the time of writing this, we in southern California are having a bit of a touch from "old sol"—in other words, warm weather for this district. I am wondering how many rabbit breeders are losing rabbits from hot weather over this period, newspapers report warm weather throughout the middlewest and eastern states.

As advice to the novice in rabbit raising, have your rabbit hutches shaded but also have a circulation of air around hutch. Raise your shade high enough over your hutches so the air can circulate between shade and hutch. You may have a sprinkling system in-

stalled so as the water will run over top of the hutches, thus cooling the roof sections. Some rabbit breeders with small rabbitries, place their garden hose over top of hutches, with the nozzle regulated to a fine spray. You may also wet the ground under the hutches. The one particular thing you want to do is watch those precious little bunnies in the nest boxes. They must have the fur which mother has so carefully placed on them

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removed, or pushed back off of them, if they are still too warm, take them out of nest box and place them in a small basket, made from fine hardware cloth, sized about 12 inches long and 6 inches deep, place hooks of wire on each end of one side so as to hook this little basket on side of hutch just high enough so mother can see and smell her young and be content they are all well. This method is used at the United States government experimental station for rabbits at Fontana, Calif. Take the small rabbits, place them in this basket during heat of day, and return them to their large nest box as the evening coolness approaches.

If you have half-grown or adult rabbits apparently overheated, remove them from their hutches and place on ground where cool, oftentimes you may save their lives by placing them on wet sacks, but very close attention must be given this method, for if the sack is allowed to remain with no further attention, the rabbit continues to rest on wet sack, the warmth from his or her body creates a steam which again causes over heating.

Keep plenty cool, fresh water in the hutches at all times.

Rabbits which are allowed to become overheated seldom do well later on, a few months after a very hot spell, many rabbit breeders wonder why their does do not produce well, why young juniors are not strong, or fail to come up to weight, this and many more things are the results of warm weather and rabbits which have not had proper care at this time.

The bulk of my letters the past month have been inquiry of white spots on livers of rabbits, coccidiosis, and what to do to prevent this condition. In order to answer many of your letters I am going to run this copy of bulletin or leaflet BS-116 by Dr. Edward L. Vail which was published by the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Biological Survey, at Washington, D. C., June, 1938. It is

called, "Suggestions for Control of Coccidiosis in Rabbits."

Coccidiosis is an intestinal and liver disease produced in domestic rabbits by minute parasitic organisms that must live in animal hosts for at least part of their lives. It is of major importance among the parasitic diseases of rabbits and frequently causes heavy losses especially among the young. The general symptoms are lack of appetite, diarrhea, rough coat, "pot belly," and stunted growth.

Microscopic examination is necessary to establish a positive diagnosis of coccidiosis, as symptoms alone cannot be relied upon. The disease is most readily recognized microscopically when the parasites are in oocyst stage and are eliminated in the feces. In a variable period of time, depending upon temperature and moisture, the oocysts develop into an infective stage, at which time they can become established in a new host if swallowed. A few of them may even be found in the intestinal tracts of adult rabbits that show no symptoms of coccidiosis. These rabbits are frequently termed healthy carriers of the disease.

Infection is acquired only by way of the mouth. Coccidia are not found in any form in the blood stream, and young rabbits are not born with the disease. Soon after the young leave the nest they may soil their feet with the doe's droppings containing parasites and thus contaminate their own food and water supply. Experimental methods have demonstrated very clearly that the coccidia of rabbits do not infect domestic fowls, and that fowl coccidia do not infect rabbits.

To prevent losses from coccidiosis, practice strict sanitation at all times—do not depend upon medication. Maintain rabbits in hutches with 1/4-inch wire mesh bottoms. Place guards at 3-inch intervals across feed troughs or otherwise prevent the animals from contaminating their feed. Wash the crocks thoroughly every day; keep no boards on the wire bottom of hutches; and do not tolerate accumulations of feed, hay or fecal material on hutch bottoms or in food or water containers."

I have placed this copy of the bulletin or leaflet on coccidiosis so that all of you who wish to know of coccidiosis may have same, for you who may not know what some of the above words, such as fecal material, feces, mean—this is the droppings or manure of the rabbit. The word "oocyst" means in very plain language, a sort of egg or larvae, such as where the statement oocyst stage (the time when coccidia is in stage of egg prior to germination into more coccidia.)

So remember every precaution of sanitation is best prevention. Watch that pile of manure, keep it covered till ready to dispose of same, flies carry many germs. Keep those sick rabbits away from your healthy rabbits. Clean your hutches with a blow torch, keep water and feed container clean and disinfected. No medicine can save what infection from unsani-

tary conditions has started, for oftentimes we do not discover infection till it is in a late stage.

Many letters of inquiry regarding why does do not have milk for the young and leave them in a few days to starve and die? Either this doe had a hard time at kindling period, and is not well enough to care for young, or she is of stock of low vitality, oftentimes a deficiency in their feed causes poor milk does. One must feed a doe well so as to make milk—I do not mean over amounts—but correct formula feeds. This varies according to districts where various types of grains and hays are available. Green foods should be fed to your does, especially prior a few days to kindling, thus aiding the bowels to move freely, packed bowels are not good when a doe is due to kindle and is feverish. Do not have disturbing elements around this doe at kindling time, such as any strangers, children, animals such as cats or dogs, or new noises that the rabbit is unfamiliar with. All tends to cause nervousness in doe and she may do many odd things at this time, even eating portions of the young rabbits.

The young-time-asked question regarding abscesses on rabbits, appears this month in several letters, abscesses on ears, feet, neck and other places of the body, each letter tells of a thick exudate of pus being removed from this abscess. Many people who have started to raise rabbits recently do not realize that the pus usually taken from a rabbit is a very thick cheesy form of pus and whitish in color, does not run out of a wound but must be carefully removed with a clean swab,

Doctor Vail answers this question of abscesses in the majority of questions as follows: "We have cultured many of these abscesses and have found pure cultures of Pasteurella-a cuniculicida. This bacteria not only produces "snuffles" in domestic rabbits but also subcutaneous abscesses. It is highly infectious and spreads rapidly a domestic rabbit herd. We suggest that you hold your affected rabbit under strict quarantine and observe her for at least 3 weeks. If at the end of this time there seems to be no further inflammation about the affected ears she could be used as a productive animal. However, it has been our practice to advise all rabbit breeders to remove animals infected with this bacteria from the rabbitry, disinfect the hutch and hutch equipment in which said animal was maintained.

(This above is an excerpt from a letter answered by Dr. Vail to a rabbit breeder who wrote me regarding abscessed ears).

Do not confuse ear canker with abscesses for a canker condition (scaly sores deep in ear) you may use this formula which Doctor Vail advises to be used: 5 parts iodine, ether 20 parts, olive oil 50 parts. Have your druggist mix this for you and keep in a tightly stoppered bottle. It should be applied to the inside of affected ear every fifth day until 3 applications have been given.

CAVY DEPARTMENT

Please address all correspondence for this department to the editor of the department, C. B. Collins, P. O. Box 1, University Place, Lincoln, Neb. All matter becomes our property unless accompanied by return postage.

EDITORIAL

Thanks a lot for your liberal contributions. I think you'll agree that we have an interesting department this time. With two writers arguing the water question pro and con, one bringing up a new phase of the paralysis situation, and one reporting the birth of a whole sextette, there should be something to challenge your judgment and promote your writing activities. Or, if you prefer to start something new, how do you eliminate external parasites from your cavy—or do you? Remember, all contributions are to be in by the middle of the month.

CAVIES AND THE WATER QUESTION

Realizing that the water question is one of the most disputable that we have pertaining to the cavy industry, this writer will undertake to give his version and experiences over a number of years.

It was a number of years back that I started raising cavy. I was and still am very much interested in these little animals. I started with a few guinea pigs, just common spotted ones, and I thought they were the most beautiful little animals I had ever seen. Of course I gave them water. Also rolled barley and alfalfa hay. Gave some lawn clippings at first, all I could rustle or cut. Then I got some vegetable trimmings, a few carrots and some lettuce.

As my family grew I had to rustle more green foods. Finally I made arrangements with a vegetable man to save all the trimmings for me. The first thing I knew I was giving lots of green food as I had plenty and did not wish to throw any of it away. I noticed that my cavy were not drinking any water and were playing in it, especially on warm days. Then I discovered I was losing one now and then, and I wondered why. The water dishes were dry at night and the cavy seemed to be wet and the pens were damp. I commenced to see the light of day.

At that time I got hold of a cavy book and found that cavy could live without water if given enough green foods. I knew then that my cavy could live without water with the amount of green food that I was accustomed to getting so I decided to give it a try. I had about 60 breeding cavy at that time, and I decided to give half of them water and the other half no water and watch the results. Always giving plenty of green food to those that were getting no

water. Those that were getting water, I continued to find dead ones in the pens every now and then. Those that were getting no water, the death rate dropped off to nil, and was I glad!

I made up my mind after giving this test a good trial for three months, that water and plenty of green foods for cavy were not necessary, and with plenty of green food, cavy could absolutely get along without water. The last ten years I have not placed one drop of water in any pen in my caviary and I have some cavy that are easily worth \$10 to \$15 each, and they are no different from my laboratory stock as far as the water question is concerned. I treat all my cavy the same, and I have never seen a better looking bunch than I have today. I can hardly say that cavy can live without water if given plenty of green food twice a day, all they will clean up in not over two hours. All green food that they leave should be taken from the pen.

In conclusion I wish to say that I find many breeders today that are not giving their cavy water and I hope that any real cavy fancier that reads this article will write their version of this very disputable question, and maybe we can start the new beginner on the right track.

J. E. LOVE,

Proprietor Love Caviary.

Dear Sir:

We wish to extend to you our most sincere gratitude for your taking over and extending the cavy department of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

Our interest was aroused by your article in the cavy news for the month of July on paralysis in cavy, as we too have had a number of cases of late. However, we are not inclined to agree that the cause is of a dietary nature but more similar to a nerve reflection like that which affects humans in infantile paralysis having microorganisms entering through the upper respiratory tract. The cases of paralysis which we have had did not respond readily to treatment although we did have a few cases which we cured by applying a good liniment, complete isolation, restoration by rest, and diet consisting the same as always, of fresh greens, hay, cod liver oil, bran and oats. Most of the cases died from complications due to the paralysis.

The reason we believe that the condition does not arise from a deficiency in the diet is because we feed all the year around, greens twice daily, cod liver oil, hay, bran and oats, with sufficient salt spoons provided and fresh water daily in sterilized bottles with glass tube. Some of our healthiest appearing cavy have suddenly been afflicted and that is why we believe

that the condition is in the nerve function, of the spinal cord due to a possible infection most probably through the respiratory tract. We find that cavy are most susceptible to colds and bronchial infections and when we have damp cold weather and colds do attack some of the cavy, then we find we have a case or two of paralysis in the lower extremities. I do believe that the kidneys are affected but not from the hay they eat but more from the lack of organic action of the kidneys due to the paralysis in the spinal cord.

These ideas are entirely our own assumption and are of no real authority, but we did want you all to know about our experience with the malady and hope if any of the other breeders can help us eliminate the condition we would appreciate knowing about it.

I am inclined to believe, since I have heard so many complaints from others, that paralysis has been most prevalent in cavy this year, and I certainly would like to know why.

Has anyone written to you about twisted necks in cavy? We have had several and was wondering if there is anything I can do to cure them. I have them isolated at the present time, but they are young cavy and I would like to be able to help them if possible.

Hoping I haven't wasted your time in sending along this bit of conversation.

Sincerely,

ADAM MIEDEL,

Prop. Hilltop Caviary & Rabbitry.

(Thanks for the excellent "bit of conversation." It is not at all necessary that we agree in every particular. It is much more important that we get the facts and report them carefully as you have done. What do you readers think? Is Mr. Miedel's trouble the same as the paralysis most of us know, or is it a different affliction coming on more rapidly and more violently? The paralysis we ourselves have in mind comes on gradually, lasts for weeks, and is almost invariably cured by giving cod liver oil. Does it strike any of you that this is the third case of paralysis reported in this department and that every one of these breeders gives his cavy water? Is it, perhaps, just a coincidence? And what about those twisted necks? Have any of you readers had any experience with them, and if so, do you know what to do about them?—Editor).

Dear Sir:

I think that the reason that we do not have any more cavy in the show room is that cavy are not given the proper pens and the prizes are not listed in the show premium list. There should be just as much on cavy as on rabbits compared to the money paid on entrance fees.

We have good cavy shows here in Ohio. I think the best way to get a show started is through a state organization as we have through the help of the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association. A good way to get premiums in the show catalogs is to have a good

cavy breeder help make up the show list the way we do with ours.

Another place the shows fall down is that they do not get a judge that will take time to place the awards where they should be, and some of them do not make any remarks on them. What I like to see is good class of cavy and then it is easy to see what is good. The cavy have come to the show here in the past few years. Watch your county and state fairs and see how the rabbit and cavy show room has people looking at the exhibits. I think that the cavy attract more attention than any of the others.

About feeding cavy, we feed our cavy twice a day. As to hay, I have fed alfalfa hay, clover hay, timothy, and mixed hay, and I can not see any difference. Cavy will eat oats hay better than any of them. I feed wheat bran 5 parts, oats 1 part, Purina rabbit pellets 1 quart. I feed this at night, ½ oz. per cavy for breeders and less to young stock. Green feed morning and night—any kind of green feed. Try to change kinds as often as possible. Any kind of green hay or weeds or you can get it from your grocery store.

I keep plenty of water in water crocks before the cavy all the time. The more water they drink the less feed they will eat. Our cavy will leave their feed for

(Continued on page 40)

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LINCOLN

NEBRASKA

American Checkered Giant Club

By A. J. Foerster, Secretary,
3601 East 53d Street,
Cleveland, Ohio

Our nomination ballots will be in the mail before September 1. Along with the nomination ballots will be mailed to each member our roster as revised August 10, 1941.

Our convention pot is now \$102.00 and should grow some more before the special lead line of September 20. For you to have your special listed it is necessary for me to hear from you on or before September 15 in order for me to compile the specials and have the list in the show secretary's hands by September 20.

I have received a letter from Emil Voigt, the convention show secretary, and Emil has asked me to thank our members for the fine cooperation which he has received from our members and club.

The summer months are always slow in the rabbit world but with the fair shows in full swing now and the fall shows soon to follow there will be more activity and as a result more news.

AMERICAN ANGORA RABBIT BREEDERS COOPERATIVE

By C. W. Orr, Palmer Lake, Colo.
Our annual meeting in July was a huge success with more than 100 in attendance. Two directors were elected for a three year term. Newman Atwood and J. A. McFarland were re-elected for a three year term as directors.

We were very fortunate in having Ralph Snyder, president of Wichita Bank for Cooperatives, as our speaker. His talk was very helpful to all cooperative members. Ben H. Cook, acting director of markets of the state of Colorado reviewed his work with the cooperative from the formation in 1938. President C. D. Bigelow gave the high lights of the progress made by your cooperative in the past years. He said the membership had doubled each year and had more than doubled in the past year. If each member recommends the cooperative to one friend during the year the membership will double again this year. If you send your wool to the Cooperative it surely will not be difficult to interest at least one other grower in sending his wool. C. W. Orr gave the treasurer's report, a copy of which has been mailed to all cooperative members. This report shows the Cooperative is in a very strong financial position. The Cooperative system of making 50 per cent advance to the grower and giving the grower the full price paid for the wool less the actual handling expense has appealed to the growers and has made a staple dependable business out of the Angora industry. The advance more than covers the feed cost and when the wool is finally sold there is a nice profit.

We were able again this year to declare a two per cent patronage dividend payable in revolving fund certificates which will be redeemable in cash in five years.

After the regular business meeting we conducted a demonstration in shearing, castrating rabbits and grading wool and spinning wool into yarn.

All Angora breeders are urged to each send at least one Angora to the convention in Fort Wayne November 24 to 29. One rabbit would not be a big expense or a great loss of wool and wouldn't you have something to crow about if you sent one rabbit to a convention show and won a first. Those who live near we hope will send as many as they can but for those at a distance if each would make up his or her mind to support the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association annual national show with one entry we could make those New Zealands and Flemish sit up and take notice. We hope you will take this to yourself and not leave it for the other fellow. What ever is left for the other fellow just doesn't get done. This is something we would really like to get done. The Angora breeders cannot afford to sit languidly back and let the other breeds walk away from the convention shows every year.

We wish to thank every Angora wool grower who has helped by articles, pictures and advertising in making a success of the special Angora number of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE.

We wish to thank all of those who drove a long distance within the state to attend the annual meeting. Especially we want to thank those who came long distances from other states to be with us. We hope they are planning now on being with us next year and that many more of you will also plan on being here.

EASTERN CONVENTION NEWS

By James Blyth

Plans for the 1941 Eastern convention at Pittsburgh, Pa., October 21 to 25, continue to show progress. All arrangements with the South Park management have been made and building will be prepared right after the county fair for our use. Breed chairmen are doing good work. Remember this is your show as well as ours and we are sure that all of us want to see a bigger and better show this year. This can only be done with your help.

Pittsburgh is not sponsoring the convention to make money but rather to improve the rabbit and cavy fancy and in seeing all fanciers have a very enjoyable time. We will have a good time ourselves thus repay us for our efforts. If you are planning on attending and can help us with the show we will greatly appreciate your letting us know in advance so we can make our plans. The Pittsburgh club will only play a small part in making this convention a success. We need the help of all members of the Eastern Fanciers Association as well as all fanciers on the outside. It's your show and convention, let's all boost.

We have named a judge a month but now we are almost out of months. That means the time is getting short. But our plans say we still have three judges to name. This month Harold L. Hamlin has been selected. Judge Hamlin is one of the most prominent judges in the east and is doing more shows each year. While not an old-timer he has done well in the period he has been a judge. He is good on Rex, Martens, Dutch, Red New Zealands. In fact he can be used most any where.

Hamlin along with Ed Stahl, Ervin Reinhart and Roy Green make our list of judges to date. All of you that know these men or have seen them work know that each is the last word in good judgment. Have you ever seen a finer setup and assignments as these. Each judge knows and has specialized in the breed he is to handle.

With your help the Eastern Rabbit & Cavy Fanciers Association will put on its largest convention and show at Pittsburgh in October. Are you with us?

North American Marten Rabbit Club

By Stephen C. Hoyle, Secretary,
95 Edmund Street
Woonsocket, R. I.

The sweepstake shows for the coming season are: New York State Fair, Topsfield Fair, Doylestown Fair, Mincola Fair, Oregon Poultry and Pet Stock Show, Eastern Convention, National Convention and Michigan State Show.

Besides the money offered at each show by the club there is to be a trophy awarded. Permanent possession of the same requires three years winning by an individual.

There is some talk developing, principally on the part of Paul Birdsall, who incidentally deserves a great deal of credit for his work on the sweepstake books. Paul has discussed the idea with several of us, and it begins to look as though there may be something come from it all. If such a show is held, it will probably be at Binghamton early next year. We will try to let the club members know as plans develop.

Those of you who saw the New York State Fair catalog realize that Mr. Birdsall was not just talking when he said this year we would have the best premium lists ever. That was only the beginning, too.

This is a good year for beginners in the show business to get started in as much as the heavy winners of the past few years have suffered serious setbacks with regards to their show stock. Consequently they will not be able to offer serious competition this year.

NORTHEASTERN OKLAHOMA RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

By H. S. Barnes, Publicity Director
Tulsa, Okla.

The Northeastern Oklahoma Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association held the regular July business meeting on the twenty-second at the Mayo Hotel. The entire evening was devoted to the organization of special committees to procure exhibits depicting the commercial uses of rabbit products. This phase of the rabbit industry will be particularly stressed in connection with the rabbit and cavy show of the Tulsa state fair.

The August open meeting was a membership dinner at the home of Mr. and Mrs. G. D. White with 43 attending. Special guests included L. D. Shannon of the fair board and Mrs. Dabney, the

assistant secretary, both being particularly interested in the rabbit show.

The evening program consisted of an elimination judging, held for the benefit of the new breeders who are unfamiliar with the requirements. Stock that might be entered in the fair was examined for disqualifications and suitability for entry. The object of the judging being to save the entry fee on stock that would not qualify on the show table.

American Beveren Club

By J. C. Henderson, Secretary
4222 25th Ave. So., Minneapolis, Minn.

I wonder how many of us have noticed the change that has taken place in the different advertisements appearing in our magazines and periodicals? Nearly every well-known article of clothing, furniture, "food and what have you" are getting some of the peachiest advertising now that we wonder how in the world any rabbit breeder ever sells a rabbit. Boys and girls; we are not keeping up with the times, especially in the advertising of our products. We could easily prove by the department of agriculture that we have the best meat for human consumption, but what price are we getting for it as compared to common beef steak? We could also prove (same source) that we have the best natural fertilizer in the world, but what do we do with this fertilizer? I'll tell you: We pay a junk man to haul it away. Some of our fur buyers tell us that we cannot raise a good furred rabbit here in the United States, but most of us disagree because we know what we are getting for pelts now and are convinced that we have been "gyped" for years by some of these same fur buyers.

Now just what are we going to do about it? Are we going to take it lying down, or are we going to get up on our hind legs and proclaim to the world in general some of these facts? There has been so much said about "pulling together" that I hesitate to mention it again, but if all of us would quit kicking and knocking when Harry or Tom or Jim sold a rabbit; we might be able to do some of the things that will put us over. Every rabbit that is sold helps every rabbit breeder; if sold for a legitimate price and if the rabbit is of the right quality. And that applies to live or dressed rabbits.

How about dolling up some of our glamour girls in a few nice rabbit pelts (I mean a few) and get some good pictures of these same glamour girls with a hunk of rabbit in their hand. Send these pictures to SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE and have our good friend Mrs. Blair get out a big magazine and get every news stand in the country to take a bunch of them for sale and I believe we could have more inquiries about rabbits and the industry than we would have time to answer for the next six months.

P. S.—I almost forgot to mention that the furs should be Beveren furs and the meat the same.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA CHECKER GIANT CLUB

By I. R. Holmes, Publicity Director
Calumet City, Ill.

Well, the hot weather is just about over, so we Checkered Giant breeders no doubt will be taking more interest in our rabbits and club work.

At our last meeting at Indianapolis, it was approved by the body that we would have an all breed show instead of just a Checkered Giant show, Sunday, September 14, at Crown Point Fair Grounds, Crown Point, Ind. Believe me this table show will be one of the best in line of cups.

We have acquired the service of two judges, Bob Shoptaw and William Bocknor, as we are sure, with such a fine premium list that we'll have 200 head. Our catalogue will be in the mail by September 1 and anyone who does not get one by then should write our secretary for same, for if you miss this table show, I'm sure you'll be sorry.

Following are the members who are leading in the membership contest: L. C. Wells with five new members; O. Biagini and Jake Holmes with four each.

I wonder how many of us have noticed where the Checkered Giants stand in registrations, as compared to the last few years? They are in fourth place now, let's all see if we can better this by the first of the year, you are the ones who will benefit by it in the increase in sales and at the same time you'll help your specialty club and the A. R. & C. B. A.

I also have word from L. C. Wells

that he is going to try to make the November issue of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE a Checkered Giant issue so I would advise you Checkered Giant breeders to get in touch with him telling him just how you will support this. Look for our show ad in this issue.

NATIONAL CONVENTION NEWS

By Emil J. Voigt, Show Secretary
825 Calhoun Street, Fort Wayne, Ind.

In this month's issue you will find a prospective list of judges for the convention show. We know that we have picked judges who are known and well liked by all the breeders throughout the United States and we hope to satisfy all who will show with us.

Letters have been mailed to all secretaries and committeemen on specifying the date that the premium lists and advertising must be in to us on or before September 20. This seems like an early date but nevertheless it takes much time for the set up of printing the year book (show catalogue).

Things are shaping up very nicely for the convention and show and we are assured of the show room, the Armory, in fact the rent has already been paid so there is no backing out on their part even with the ballyhoo on the war situation.

At this time and in behalf of the committee and myself, I want to thank all who are cooperating with us to make this another outstanding convention and hope you will continue to do so until it is over the top. It is no glory to us, only a lot of hard work, but it means another step forward for the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association in the rabbit field if we have a successful convention and show, so let's all do our part in this respect.

The officers of the A. R. & C. B. A. are to be complemented on their high esteem in bringing about the organization they now have. Let's keep this organization going forward and when you do that, all breeders will benefit by it.

If you have any suggestions to make, complaints or complements, let us have them and we will surely appreciate them.

Don't forget the closing date of the premium list September 20, 1941.

CAVY DEPARTMENT

(Continued from page 39)

water in hot weather. We water them twice a day. I cannot see how anyone can try to raise any kind of stock without water when they like it so well. I tried feeding more green feed but found out that more green feed made their pens wet. Our cavies are fat and slick as can be and ready for every meal. We wean our babies at 7 ozs. at 3 to 4 weeks of age.

Very truly yours,

Judge Gus Pullins.

(Do you agree with Mr. Pullins?—Editor.)

LARGE LITTERS

Alva Tracy of Tracy's Rabbitry, reports that on July 2, one of his sows gave birth to a litter of six all living and uniform in size.

While litters of six are not unheard of, they are rare enough to be news. We advise Mr. Tracy to keep these cavies for breeding stock, because our experience has been that they produce larger litters than cavies from small litters. We have had three litters of six but have never received an authentic report of a litter larger than that. A neighbor of ours, however, implied that she had an 8-year-old sow that gave birth to seven in one litter and raised them all. Another breeder in Kutztown, Pa., once said he had a sow that produced eight. One encyclopedia gives the impression that eight is about an average litter and that twelve is not unusual. We still maintain that three is a good average litter and that fives are not too common. What do you think?

AMERICAN RABBIT & CAVY BREEDERS ASSN.

INCORPORATED
A. WEYGANDT, SECY 7408 NORMAL AVE - CHICAGO

Convention Drawing Nearer: Before we know it convention time will be here again and I am wondering if we all realize this. Are you ready? Have you sent in your special? This important matter should be taken care of at once if you have not already done so. Judges have been selected and with this line up, judging should be completed by noon the second day which will give us all afternoon of the second day for our judges conference. This is an important matter we do not want to omit this year regardless of when judging is completed. The past two years we omitted judges conference in order not to interfere with the specialty club meetings, but this year this important part of the convention program will be carried out following completion of the judging. The entertainment committee promises plenty of entertainment for the convention visitors during the week and taking everything into consideration everyone attending this convention will go home happy feeling they have spent a profitable week and well paid for the time and money spent.

4-H Club Specials: Keith C. Forbush, 23915 Leland Court, Dearborn, Mich., chairman of the 4-H club committee is sending out requests for specials to be placed on the 4-H club exhibits at the convention and all who can should donate a special of some kind and send direct to Mr. Forbush. The committee wishes as many specials as possible to distribute in the various 4-H club classes which will be at Fort Wayne convention, as a little special won here will make the boy or girl winning same very happy and encourage them to keep up the good work of breeding rabbits. Send in your special today. Large or small, it will be greatly appreciated.

Nomination Ballots Out October 1: Nomination ballots will be mailed October 1 to all who are not in arrears in their membership. Many have renewed but quite a few have not. Have you renewed yours? Resolutions will be mailed with the ballot so you all can vote on each resolution this year. Study these resolutions carefully before voting and if you think the resolution will be of benefit to our industry or the association vote for it and if not vote to the contrary. As yet, I have seen none of the resolutions but we must always keep the above important questions in mind when voting on any legislation which affects our industry in general or the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association.

Last Call to Renew Membership: I have sent notices to all in arrears to renew their membership before nomination ballots are sent out and while many have renewed there are still quite a few we have not heard from. If still interested send in your membership at once as you still have time to get it in so as to receive your ballot and copy of resolutions to vote on.

The Outlook Still Good: The outlook for our industry in most sections of the country is still good and getting better. The demand has been good and prices good, holding well for the summer months and this applies to cavy as well as rabbits. Buyers in some sections have been unable to secure their needs at times, regardless of good prices offered. As far as meat rabbits are concerned here in the central west and some sections of the east, we have not had enough production to supply any meat markets, the demand for laboratory purposes taking about all the surplus available. A sample of many letters, I receive daily is similar to one received from A. K. morning reading in part as follows: "Rabbits in this part of the state are moving very good. In fact, there is a scarcity. Prices for meat rabbits, 20c per pound live weight." Now that the summer months are about over, the demand will be even greater and we still need more breeders to meet this demand and more production. It has been several years since we have experienced the present situation in our industry. One year ago we had an over supply of cavy and a drop on the market, but today it is quite different. The demand is good with prices good. Many are going into the Angora business and the outlook for Angora wool production is good

with good prices for the future. In other words, the outlook for our industry is the best it has been for years and do not hesitate to ask your friends to go into the business for if handled right they can make a reasonable profit for their work and investment.

Fall Fairs Are On: This season of the year finds our county and state fairs on in earnest in nearly all sections of the country and these fairs offer a wonderful opportunity for the rabbit and cavy breeders to advertise their stock as well as our industry. T. R. Vandervort, secretary of the United Rabbit Breeders of Ohio, advises the breeders they put on an advertising campaign for domestic rabbit meat and skins in addition to the regular exhibits and their sales from rabbit sandwiches gives them a good profit. The Illinois State Association at Springfield, Ill., this week is doing something similar and others throughout the country, which all helps to boost our industry and encourage more to take up the breeding of domestic rabbits and cavy.

V. Paul Stephens Improving: V. Paul Stephens, of Huntington, Ind., who is secretary of the Havana rabbit club and was injured in an auto accident sometime ago is now able to be back to work and we are glad to hear of this for Mr. Stephens for several months was in a very serious condition. May he continue to improve.

A. J. Foerster Visits Headquarters: We were pleased to have A. J. Foerster, judge and director of the American Rabbit & Cavy Breeders Association, also secretary of the American Checkered Giant Club, drop in and make us a visit August 13. Gus had completed the judging of rabbits over at Crown Point, Ind., fair and glad he had time to make Chicago. He reports our industry progressing in the good state of Ohio and looking forward to being with us at Fort Wayne convention. I think he is looking forward to putting on the same "Act" with Mr. Davies at the farewell party this year as last, when they created such an attraction at Grand Rapids. Come again Gus and keep up the good work in the good old state of Ohio.

Lincoln County, Wisconsin, 4-H Club Show: Have received report from Theo. Lokemoen, of Merrill, Wis., who is one of our A. R. & C. B. A. committeemen on 4-H clubs, a fine report of their recent fair and rabbit exhibit put on by the club of Lincoln county. For the first time, this fair put on a rabbit show this year composed of two divisions, one for 4-H rabbits only and the other an open class for all exhibitors. The 4-H club had an attractive booth and we were glad to furnish them supply of posters, etc., for this booth and Mr. Lokemoen advised both shows a success and much publicity given with reference to our industry.

Bloat in Adult Rabbits: I received many letters on the above subject and it is rather a serious ailment affecting our industry at present. For the past three years I have given some considerable thought and study, also talked to Mr. Templeton of the United States Rabbit Experiment Station and others on the subject, but I failed yet to come to any definite conclusion as to preventing or curing the ailment in youngsters. However, I have come to a definite stand in regard to adults and have proven to my own satisfaction it is FACT and not theory only. This is in case where you are feeding grain and hay. When you notice droppings getting hard and small commence to feed carrots or greens of some kind twice a week at least and a little each day would be better for these will aid digestion and you will notice droppings commence to get larger and softer and your rabbit will resume eating and its natural condition and out of danger of this serious ailment. I say serious because many have lost rabbits from this ailment all over the country. Perhaps Mr. Templeton will have something new for us on this at the convention this fall. However, if you breeders have anything to offer you know to be facts would be pleased to hear from you for I again say this bloat is getting to be a serious problem for the average rabbit breeders to cope with.

Angoras to the Front: Received today copy of the Sunday Gazette and Telegram published at Colorado Springs, Colo., giving an interesting report of The American Angora Rabbit Breeders Cooperative and the good work they are doing for the breeders in handling Angora rabbit wool. C. W. Orr, of Palmer Lake, Colo., is secretary of this cooperative and he and Mrs. Orr have done much to make this cooperative a success. This article also gives report of the annual convention of the cooperative held at Mr. Orr's Fur Farms in Palmer Lake, Colo., July 20 with shearing contests, etc., as some of the leading attractions. More power to the Angora. If handled right they will show a reasonable profit to any breeder.

Registrations: Registrations for July showed a little improvement over June although it was a hot month. Now that the warm weather is about over and fall shows on our registrations should increase considerable each month. New Zealanders picked up a little but Chinchillas and Flemish Giants fell back a little and believe it or not Angoras increased 70 per cent, which is mighty fine for a hot July. Registrars should get busy and talk registrations and see if we cannot have a big increase in registrations this fall. Following is the standing of the various breeders from January 1 to August 1, 1941: New Zealanders, 367; Chinchillas, 210; Flemish, 197; Angoras, 120; Checkered Giants, 47; Rexes, 36; Havanas, 18; Champagne D'Argents, 14; Creme D'Argents, 13; Dutch, 11; Silver Martens, 5; Bevers, 5; Belgians, 3; Himalayans, 2; English, Silver Fox and Polish 1 each.

Grand Championship Certificates: The following Grand Champion Certificates have been issued since my last report:

Lucky Queen, Reg. No. 8406-V, New Zealand White doe owned by William Zeller.
Robinhood IV, Reg. No. 3691-V, Chinchilla buck, owned by Ernest D. Caryl.
Barclay's White Prince, Reg. No. 8552-V, New Zealand White buck, owned by Claire C. Barclay.

Official A. R. & C. B. A. Shows: The following chartered locals have been granted permission to hold their show as an official A. R. & C. B. A. show since my last report:

August 31-September 5, 1941, N. E. Oklahoma Rabbit & C. B. A., Tulsa Fair, Tulsa, Okla.
November 7-9, 1941, Stark County R. & C. B. A., Canton, Ohio.
November 7-9, 1941, Eastern Wisconsin R. B. A., Sheboygan, Wis.
January 16-18, 1942, Anderson R. B. A., Anderson, Ind.
September 26-28, 1941, Lorain Co. R. & C. B. A., Elyria, Ohio.
September 11-14, 1941, Whatcom Co. R. B. A., Lynden, Wash.
September 1-5, 1941, Van Wert Co. Fair, Van Wert, Ohio.
September 14, 1941, Illinois-Indiana Checker Giant Club, Hammond, Ind.
September 15-20, 1941, Chattanooga R. B. A., Inter. State Fair, Chattanooga, Tenn.
September 14, 1941, Midwest R. & C. Club, Kansas City, Mo.

Champagne D'Argent Federation

By G. F. Lowell, Secretary, Sharon, Wis.

Here we are Champagne breeders, one month nearer the convention and we want to make this a real special meet. The Federation was organized in St. Louis in 1931, so this is our tenth anniversary. Let's do justice to the club and show our loyalty to those who organized the club and have given much of their time to carry it through with flying colors.

We have made a steady growth, but why not work a little harder and reap our just reward. A little work here and there and watch the results. I feel we should support this convention, our tenth anniversary in every way possible and there are several ways in which we can forage ahead. First, you will be doing yourself and the club justice by sending in your renewal and getting new members. Second, by sending in the amount of your donation for specials. To date we have \$10.00 pledged, so please send in yours at once, as the convention premium list goes to press early in September. Remember we want that large entry. Third, do your best to be there and attend our club meetings. We are planning on having a regular Champagne get-together on this, our tenth anniversary.

The American Chinchilla Rabbit Breeders Assn.

By C. N. Farley, Secretary-Treasurer
P. O. Box 382, Sedalia, Mo.

Well, I let the hot weather get the best of me last month, and did not have my say in the magazines. Probably a very few of you noticed it.

By the time you read this (if you do) you should have received the nomination ballots for our officers for 1942, if you have not, you should receive them in a very few days if you have not let your membership expire. Be sure and nominate officers that you think will be best for the office. Let's all exercise our rights and vote. This is your club and what you get out of it will be in proportion to what you put into it, so let's give it our best.

Fall shows are becoming numerous and most of them are offering the ribbons, cups and Grand Champion Certificates of the Chinchilla club, so show your Chins and win your share of these club specials. See that your dues are paid up and send in that new membership. To date, a very few of you have secured that new member. Convention time will soon be here and you will want to be on the honor roll of those who have sent in new members. And speaking of the convention, I hope that all of you are grooming up one or more Chinchillas for that show. I would like to see 200 or more Chinchillas at this convention. That is not asking too much.

Floyd Swartz, who offered to furnish the lining and make up a Chinchilla fur coat if our members would furnish the pelts and pay for the tanning, the coat to be sold at the convention and the proceeds to go to our club, states that he did not have enough pelts offered, but that we will try it again next year. He offers his sincere thanks to all who offered pelts and also to those who did not have pelts, but offered to pay for the tanning of other pelts.

Rex Rabbit Federation

By Carl F. Schultz, Secretary-Treasurer
3592 Kimmel Road, Cleveland, Ohio

With the fall shows coming on it looks very much as if the Rex will hold the spot light at these shows. From inquiries received for Rex breeding stock from all over the country the breeders are becoming Rex conscious. I have been receiving many requests for names and addresses of Rex breeders and to those of you who do not belong to the Rex Rabbit Federation and are raising Rex, why not join now and receive the benefit of the demand for Rex breeding stock. Our membership is growing slowly but surely, three new members joining last month.

To date we have a cash pot of \$252 for the national convention and hope to make it at least \$300 before the catalogue goes to press. Many of our members are writing in saying they are getting ready for the convention and it looks very much as if we will have at least 200 good Rex on display. What better advertising can there be for our breed than to see all these beauties on display at one time.

The nomination ballots will reach all members before October 1 and now is the time to select the members whom you wish to govern your organization for the coming year. Our monthly bulletins are still going strong and we hope to have something special in the September issue that will be well worth the cost of a year's membership. To all breeders of Rex who do not belong to the Rex Rabbit Federation why not send in your membership today and get behind our breed and with your help we can make it one of the foremost breeds in this country, and to all members, breed Rex, talk Rex and show Rex.

American Federation of Havana Breeders

V. Paul Stephens, Secretary, 715 Woodlawn Ave., Huntington, Ind.

Attention: Some have sent in their pledge for the convention and did not send their names. Please do so at once so your name will be included with the rest. Pledges are coming in very slow. Those that have stock for sale advertise it. Still receiving several inquiries as to good Havans. The best place to advertise is in our good old SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. You will profit from it and SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE will appreciate it. Remember Fort Wayne.

American English Rabbit Club

By James Blyth

It seems that when the show season comes around the English fancier comes to life. Maybe that's the reason for this article, but it is beginning to look as though the English rabbit and its fans are going places. We received a fine letter from Tom Corley, of Cleveland, Ohio. Tom has been in touch with Herb Wilton, the well-known English fancier of Canada, and Herb tells Tom they are going to have a bang up English show at the Canadian Exposition. Tom also offers three dollars toward the English pot for the convention. Then John J. Uckele of Camden, N. J., writes that he has been deferred from service in the army and that he is going in strong for the Spotted ones. John's letter runs along the lines of an all English show at Camden and he wants to do things up brown. Three new members have joined us in the last month. They are Tom Margie, Cliff Trumbull and F. W. Heim. All are good fanciers and we are well pleased to have them with us.

We all feel very sorry for Harold DeBarr when he lost his fine black English at the Pittsburgh summer show. It was a beautiful animal and would give a good account of itself at the coming shows. But it is tough on any rabbit to travel in the terrible heat we have had this summer. Some of the boys report that Harold has a good one or two sticking around yet.

Tom Shufflebotham will be making his rounds of the fairs according to reports. Get your good ones ready for the national and eastern conventions where a win will mean something.

Federation of American Angora Breeders

By H. John Harder, Secretary
P. O. Box 667, Salem, Ore.

Have you ever stopped to think how rapidly the Angora rabbit has come to the front in the last few years? Have you noticed as you are traveling around that it's the Angora breeders who is making money? I have been traveling around a little in the northwest recently and I was absolutely surprised as to the net income many of the producers of rabbit wool are making. It is not uncommon to find that these breeders are clearing from \$175 a month and up, enjoying life at the same time. Angora wool production is an easy mean of livelihood, besides being pleasant and interesting. In my files of July, I have letters from exactly 22 rabbit breeders who are changing over to Angoras. The use of Angora wool and meat is becoming more universal.

This is the Angora special of SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE. The publisher is to be congratulated for putting out such a fine number and effort in behalf of the Angora. Let's not just advertise in special issues but keep our ads before the public. Send in articles, features or pictures every month. Let's show the world we are back of our breed and are willing to put it over.

The Federation of American Angora Breeders is the official national Angora Specialty Club. It was founded nine years ago when the Angora industry first made its commercial strides in this land. All this time it has served the growers faithfully, covering every phase, such as markets, publicity, shows, standards, legislation, national planning, creation of new Angora products, reports to textile mills, etc. We are here to serve the industry and the breeders of Angora wool rabbits.

Markets Provide Growers Ready Cash: Never before in the history of the Angora industry has the grower enjoyed such a good and steady market. The Federation of American Angora breeders takes all the growers wool at all times, all grades, having the very top price, fair and honest grading with prompt returns, in full. This ready cash enables the wool producer to increase his herd, buy additional material for building additional hutches, provide the best feed, and have a net profit left for savings, investment, etc. All the wool is handled through our eastern warehouse, in care of President Allan T. Gilbert, East Haven, Conn. You can ship your wool with confidence to this time-tested market which has enjoyed a splendid reputation from the inception of the effort and plan to provide the textile mills with wool from the American growers.

Canadian Growers Pleased with Federation: About four years ago Frank A. Sutcliffe, of Abercorn, Quebec, became

our Canadian representative, so that our specialty club could serve the interests of the Canadian growers. At the present time we have a large membership in Canada and many large commercial Angora rabbitries. The wool clears through Mr. Sutcliffe's office, and payments made to the growers promptly. The following are two letters received from Canadian growers, which shows they are more than pleased with the system of marketing instituted by the Federation of an American Angora breeders:

"Dear Mr. Sutcliffe: I received your check and was very much pleased with it. I did not expect to get so much. I had my wool for quite a long time and was not sure if it was saleable. I hope to do better the next time. Thanking you for your kindness,
L. R. Peach.

"Mr. F. A. Sutcliffe,
Vice-Pres., Federation of American Angora Breeders,
Abercorn, Quebec.

"Dear Sir: I have just received the check for my wool sent to you May 11 and am extremely gratified. This is the third time I have been equally satisfied with returns from your Federation for my wool and it goes with out saying that it is very encouraging to me. You will be interested to know that I have been pestered with all sorts of circulars requesting I ship my wool to other places and in one instance the prices offered seemed very attractive. This last shipment I sent to you was all of my wool for the very good reason that my previous shipment I divided exactly in two, one-half of the wool I sent to one place and the other half to you. I divided my wool exactly to the point where half of each grade went to each place. My payment arrived back from you and the other source on the very same day, but with this disappointing difference. Your check gave me full credit for the grades and was exactly \$16.11 more than the check I received for the other half of my wool. Needless to say this slight breach of loyalty taught me a lesson and paid me for my own foolish shortcoming. What is more the fact that you encourage us so much and point out ways and means to improve our wool and annually the returns from it is worth much to me and while I feel sure few people ever say, 'thank you' I wish to go on record with a sincere 'thank you' and wish for your continued success.
Yours Sincerely,
H. Hill."

All Canadian growers are urged to keep in touch with our Canadian office under the leadership of Frank A. Sutcliffe, Abercorn, Quebec. Ship your wool to him, also new and renewal memberships should go to his office. He is more than pleased to help you with your Angora problems.

The Membership Fee to the Federation of American Angora Breeders is only \$1 a year which includes all the privileges. Or, for \$2.75 we offer a combination membership, one year to the Angora specialty club and one year to the American Rabbit and Cavy Breeders Association, Inc., which also includes the guide book.

Convention Show catalogue ads must be in by September 15, so get busy and get your copy ready. It pays to advertise, and this will be a place where your ad will be read by all the leading growers in the United States. Don't forget your specials, they should be in the hands of our show secretary, Ernest Cherrier, Jarretstown, Pa., not later than September 10.

Registrations: There were 17 Angoras registered during the month of July. As soon as we have more cool weather this should increase. We always advise beginners to buy registered stock.

MIDWEST RABBIT AND CAVY CLUB OF GREATER KANSAS CITY

Mrs. Royal M. Smithson, Secretary

During the summer months our club has decided to meet at our different homes. We met the first of August at Royals' Rabbitry with nine members and five visitors present including Mr. and Mrs. King from Iowa, that we were pleased to meet. We are more than pleased also to report six new members from our last three meetings with three more applications.

Our members are constantly improving their herds and rabbitries. G. A. Gunderson just completing 20 new hutches increasing his herd of Whites. Royal's Rabbitry reports New Zealand Reds selling fast and cannot fill all orders with prices increasing all the time. Mr. Cox reports the loss of three Reds and one White all outstanding animals.

We are planning a table show for the middle of September, only ribbons given. We want to be ready for the fall shows and visitors will be welcome.

CALIFORNIA ANGORA WOOL GROWERS

First Annual Pre-Pomona Show held at Centinella Park, Inglewood, Calif.

One of the largest one day shows of the year was held June 15 by the local Angora association as the show was sponsored to have the Woolers checked in for the Angora Wool Production contest. Over 150 sheared Woolers were checked in and will be sheared in public at the Pomona fair. They are judged according to the value of wool produced in the 90 days. The wool is graded and weighed to one-thirty-second of an ounce to determine the value.

Three hundred twenty-nine rabbits were entered for exhibition besides a fine display of covies. The competition was very keen in most classes giving the judges a task in choosing the winners. The judges are to be congratulated on their cooperation in putting over our first show, the judges checking the Woolers for disqualification.

A large trophy was given the small breeds club for best display by a club. The trophies on the wool contest were on display filling a large table. Three young ladies modeled fur chubbies while others sheared Angoras, spun the wool and another wove the yarn on a loom so that a large number of spectators learned more of the rabbit business and enjoyed themselves along with the exhibitors.

R. W. Farr was secretary and M. J. Allen was superintendent of the show.

American White
Jr. Buck—1st F Holloway.

American Blue
All to Orvals Rabbitry.

Angora
Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Blue Star Angora, 3d Big 4 Angora Farm, 4th Aliso Angora Farm, 5th Rancho Grande.

Sr. Doe—1st, 3d and 5th Blue Star Angora, 2d R Foster, 4th Big 4 Angora Farm.

Jr. Buck—1st F C Davies, 2d Blue Star Angora.

Jr. Doe—1st and 4th Blue Star Angora, 2d Royal Angoratr, 3d A D Brownberger, 5th F C Davies.

Doe and Litter—1st and 2d Blue Star, 3d Aliso Angora Farms.

Belgian
Sr. Buck—1st and 2d T L DeWitt, 3d Ed Schoeberl.

Sr. Doe—1st and 3d T L DeWitt, 2d Babours Bunnyland.

Jr. Buck—1st and 4th Ed Schoeberl, 2d and 5th T L DeWitt, 3d Sea Breeze Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st and 5th T L DeWitt, 2d, 3d and 4th Ed Schoeberl.

Blackrex

Sr. Buck—1st E Washburn.

Jr. Doe—All to Ed Schoeberl.

Bluerex
Sr. Buck—1st Orvals Rabbitry.

Castorrex
Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Ed Schoeberl.

Sr. Doe—1st A D Jones.

Jr. Buck—1st, 2d and 3d Ed Schoeberl, 4th M Arbuckle, 5th E Washburn

Heavyweight Chinchilla
Sr. Doe—1st A D Jones, 2d B M Davies, 3d and 4th Kings Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st A D Dunn.

Jr. Doe—1st and 2d S & N Rabbitry, 3d and 4th A D Dunn.

Sp. Doe—1st Kings Rabbitry, 2d B M Davies.

Sr. Buck—1st M Arbuckle.

Standard Chinchillarex
Jr. Doe—1st Ed Schoeberl, 2d Kings Rabbitry.

Californian
Sr. Buck—1st J Erskine.

Sr. Doe—1st Ed Schoeberl.

Sp. Doe—All to Ed Schoeberl.

Jr. Buck—1st and 2d W W Dixon.

Jr. Doe—1st, 2d 4th and 5th Ed Schoeberl, 3d W W Dixon.

Black Dutch
Sr. Buck—1st Ed Schoeberl, 2d Babours Bunnyland, 3d E Washburn.

Jr. Doe—1st E Washburn.

Blue Dutch
Sr. Buck—1st Ed Schoeberl.

Black English
Sr. Buck—1st and 2d E Washburn.

Blue English
All to Ed Schoeberl.

Black Checkered Giant
Sr. Doe—1st Kings Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Kings Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st and 3d Kings Rabbitry, 2d Ed Schoeberl.

Blue Checkered Giant
All to Kings Rabbitry.

A. O. C. Checkered Giant
Jr. Doe—1st S & N Rabbitry.

Erminere
Sr. Doe—1st Babours Bunnyland, 2d Paul Melback.

Jr. Buck—1st G & G Rabbitry, 2d Orvals Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—1st Paul Melback, 2d and 3d G & G Rabbitry.

Sr. Buck—1st Sea Breeze Rabbitry, 2d and 3d Paul Melback, 4th M Arbuckle.

Flemish Giant
Sp. Doe—1st Kings Rabbitry, 2d Von Reach.

Havana
Sr. Buck—1st Frank Holloway.

Sr. Doe—1st Mrs E Jelinek.

Himalayan
Sr. Buck—1st F C Davies, 2d Frank Holloway, 3d Babours Bunnyland.

Sr. Doe—1st W T Thomas, 2d and 3d Kings Rabbitry, 4th and 5th Frank Holloway.

Jr. Buck—1st Frank Holloway, 2d Ed Schoeberl, 3d S & N Rabbitry, 4th Kings Rabbitry, 5th Mrs E Jelinek.

Jr. Doe—1st and 4th Kings Rabbitry, 2d Frank Holloway, 3d and 5th Ed Schoeberl.

Himalayanrex
Sr. Buck—1st E Washburn.

Sr. Doe—1st O Brownberger, 2d E Washburn.

Lilac
Sr. Buck—1st Ed Schoeberl.

Lynrex
Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—1st Kings Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck—1st Ed Schoeberl.

New Zealand Red
Sr. Buck and Sr. Doe—All to Orvals Rabbitry.

Sp. Buck—1st J & E Haire.

Sp. Doe—1st A D Dunn, 2d W W Dixon.

Jr. Buck—1st Royal Angoratr.

Jr. Doe—1st S & N Rabbitry.

New Zealand Redrex
Sp. Doe—1st Orvals Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe—All to Paul Melback.

New Zealand White
Sr. Buck (10)—1st and 4th E R Crow, 2d W W Dixon, 3d A D Jones, 5th Bryants Rabbitry.

Sr. Doe (9)—1st and 5th Bryants Rabbitry, 2d A W Holthe, 3d Babours Bunnyland, 4th E R Crow.

Sp. Buck (5)—1st Bryants Rabbitry, 2d Sea Breeze Rabbitry, 3d F White, 4th W W Dixon, 5th F C Davies.

Sp. Doe (17)—1st J Erskine, 2d Bryants Rabbitry, 3d Orvals Rabbitry, 4th Babours Bunnyland, 5th Sea Breeze Rabbitry.

Jr. Buck (12)—1st and 5th Bryants Rabbitry, 2d Glivies, 3d A D Jones, 4th Sea Breeze Rabbitry.

Jr. Doe (21)—1st Babours Bunnyland, 2d F C Davies, 3d and 4th Orvals Rabbitry, 5th Glivies.

New Zealand Whiterex
Sr. Buck—1st Mays Rabbitry, 2d Ed Schoeberl.

Sp. Buck, Sp. Doe and Jr. Buck—All to Ed Schoeberl.

Jr. Doe—1st Mays Rabbitry, 2d Orvals Rabbitry, 3d J & E Haire.

Opalrex
All to E Washburn.

Polish
Sr. Buck—1st and 2d Ed Schoeberl, 3d Orvals Rabbitry, 4th F C Davies.

Sr. Doe—1st Orvals Rabbitry, 2d Paul Melback.

Siamese Sablerex
All to Kings Rabbitry.

Fur
Normal White—1st O W Holthe, 2d F White, 3d Sea Breeze Rabbitry, 4th E Hargio, 5th J Erskine.

Normal Color—1st W W Dixon.

Rex—1st Sea Breeze Rabbitry, 2d Ed Schoeberl, 3d E Washburn, 4th E Jelinek.

CAVIES
Cream English
All to Olive Lewis.

Abyssinian and Peruvian
All to T E Tophane.

English Silver and Reds
All to Mrs J R Kettleman.

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Normal Color—1st W W Dixon.

Rex—1st Sea Breeze Rabbitry, 2d Ed Schoeberl, 3d E Washburn, 4th E Jelinek.

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CAVIES
Cream English
All to Olive Lewis.

BREEDERS' Directory

INDIANAPOLIS RABBIT BREEDERS ASSN.

Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month at the homes of our members.

Chester A. Marshall, Secretary

4220 Sangster Ave., Indianapolis, Ind.

We feel that the following members of the Indianapolis Rabbit Association are honest and reliable. Any complaints of unfair dealings will be investigated by this association. 25-9

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OSCAR N. STAIGHT, SECRETARY. 430 E. 4TH ST., GREENVILLE, OHIO

LILAC SPECIALTY CLUB
By W. S. Walters, Secretary
1695 Parkman Road, N. W.,
Warren, Ohio

In June I mailed out to each member a letter asking you to support the Lilacs at the national convention show, also to select a judge. To date I have only had six returned. No doubt you all feel that the show being held in November that you have plenty of time but please bear in mind that they must have time to make up the special list and print the catalogue.

I received word from Mr. Voigt, of Fort Wayne, saying the dead line for specials is September 15 so please send in your donations for specials at once, as I would like to have time to have the officers and directors place the specials.

To date I have pledges from six members for the cash pot for \$22.50. So no matter how small your donation please send it in for we need your help to make the show a success.

A word about the sweepstake shows. If you want your show a sweepstake show send in a \$1 naming your show, also if you want special ribbons for your show, please write me as you are entitled to them.

ROCHESTER, N. Y.
By F. L. McKay, Publicity Director
At the last regular meeting of the Rochester Rabbit Breeders Association, Inc., our program chairman, Harold Converse, called for an open discussion on the type of a program that would be enjoyed by the members. The opinion seemed to be that the informative type

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English Angoras
3229 W. Exposition
Denver, Colo.

of program touching on breeds, breeding, feeding, housing and marketing, with a frank interchange of opinions and experiences by the new and older members would be most enjoyed by all.

Our picnic was held Sunday, July 27, at Memdon Ponds Park on one of the hottest days of the year. Less than the usual amount attended and those had no heart to play games but spent a great deal of time at the orangeade barrel.

One of the closest topics to a rabbit breeders heart is marketing. Breeding and laboratory stock is an uncertain market but the meat angle has hardly been touched with unlimited markets for all. Rochester has always been alert to new meat marketing ideas. A local frozen foods marketing service has become interested in our product and has offered us a proposition that cannot be overlooked. It was voted by the club to appoint a committee to handle the details of the proposition. Some progress has already been made in sales. Rabbits are dressed between two and three months of age, weighing between two and three and a half pounds, quick frozen and stored. Then in the latter months of the year they are sold by the frozen marketing service to the stores. They are killed when they are at their best and marketed when the demand is best. In order to be a participant in this plan, he must be a member of the club. They are packed in a uniform box with the breeders number upon it so as to trace back any cause for complaint.

Our club has decided to produce a colored motion picture on the rabbit breeding industry. More about this later.

A CARD IN THIS DIRECTORY ONE YEAR, 12 ISSUES, FOR ONLY \$3, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

CLASSIFIED ADS

Advertisements in this section, 4 cents per word, minimum 50 cents; Ads placed for three months, 10 cents per word. All ads payable in advance. Numbers and initials count as words. Write your copy plainly, as upon this the correctness of your ad largely depends. All copy for Classified Ads must reach us by the 20th of the month preceding date of issue.

ANGORAS

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ANGORA FINEST BREEDING stock. Pedigreed. Available for registration. Gabriel Dolenga-Kovalovsky, Otradnaya Farm, Madison, New Hampshire. 26-1

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THE DENVER ANGORA RABBIT Co., for champion English Angora rabbits. Made up garments and breeding stock for sale. J. A. MacFarlane, Mgr. Telephone Lakewood 704M. 2102 Sunset Ave., Rt. No. 6, Box 579, Denver, Colo. 9

ANGORA BREEDERS—RECEIVE up to \$5.70 pound for your wool. 50 per cent advance payment as received. Wildhorse Angora Colonies, Simpson, Montana. (Independent Buyers). 12

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\$1 SPECIAL—100 8½x11 LETTER-heads, 100 6x envelopes and 100 business cards. Choice 10 rabbit cuts, shipping tags, pedigrees. Samples. Globe Printing, B132, Taylor, Texas. 9

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MINK, YUKONS AND EASTERN. The finest obtainable. Guaranteed to reproduce and satisfy completely. Write for free literature Mink Farming, detailed drawings and pen plans. Lake Superior Mink Farm, Superior, E. E., Wisconsin. 12

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GOLDEN HAMSTERS FOR PETS, breeders and laboratory use. Henry Bergman, Springfield, Mo. 10

STUD RECORD CARDS—JUST the form you need if you keep track of what your stud bucks are doing. Printed on tough stock. Ten for 10c; 50 for 40c; 100 for 75c; postpaid. Small Stock Magazine, Lamoni, Iowa.

Read the Classified ads this month. There are bargains galore!

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5c Per Dozen

Make your own and make big money selling to others. Boy or girl can make one dozen in ten minutes for 5c, sell for 75c to \$1 per dozen. For complete formula how to make salt spoons plain, sulphurized or mineralized, send 15c to Mr. J. T. Willyard, 3120 Hamilton St., El Paso, Texas. Full instructions how to make guaranteed.

GRANDVIEW FARM EASY TANNING FORMULA

Will tan your rabbit or other small animal hides as successfully as the most skilled tanner. Formula 10c.

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Puts on weight as if by magic. Great milkmaker for the brood doe. Complete formula 10c. Special: All three formulas 25c. With wholesale price to agents. Stamps accepted. Money back if you want it.

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Twenty new, easy and quick ways to serve delicious rabbit meat free with each 25c order received this month for the above three formulas.

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In sets for the medium sized rabbitry: Pedigree Blanks, Hutch Record Cards, Young Stock Records, etc.

SPECIAL, PER SET, postpaid \$1

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Lamoni, Iowa

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Small Stock Magazine

LAMONI, IOWA

Your Subscription Has Expired

Is what you will read on the yellow slip if one is enclosed with this copy of your magazine. The blank is enclosed for your notice and convenience so that you may not lose out on future issues.

N O W

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE is getting bigger and better than ever, and is becoming of greater importance to the breeder and industry in general. We know you read all the good information published in the articles and advertisements contained herein — that's why we urge you to

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This book contains a wealth of information for the beginner in Angoras. It is a short-cut to profitable wool production, containing 14 chapters which are well illustrated. Also contains drawings, and specifications of a new type hutch which contains features found in no other hutch.

The price of this book is \$1.00 postpaid. Send orders to

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

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SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

PRINTED ACCESSORIES

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- SHIPPING TAGS.** Designed especially for the shipment of rabbits and cavies. This tag is printed on good heavy cardboard and is very attractive. Twelve for 35c; 25 for 70c; 50 for \$1.25; 100 for \$2. postpaid.

SMALL STOCK MAGAZINE

Lamoni, Iowa

Get More Money for Your Rabbit Skins

Remember, National is not a brokerage house. Our essential needs are for rabbit skins expressly for dressing and dyeing purposes. Every processing operation is conducted under our own roof. We supply finished furs to Garment, Slipper and Glove makers all over the nation. We need huge quantities of raw skins . . . every kind . . . to constantly supply these growing demands.

Every skin purchased by National is honestly graded as to its true commercial value. The price we pay you is based, just as it should be, upon the actual worth per pound, for each and every grade of skins. More shippers are selling their entire production to National every month. A better average price is the answer.

SELL DIRECT TO THE Fur Dresser

When you sell rabbit skins to National, you eliminate all middlemen . . . your skins go direct to the house that prepares them for manufacturing purposes. That's why you get more money!

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NATIONAL FUR DYEING COMPANY

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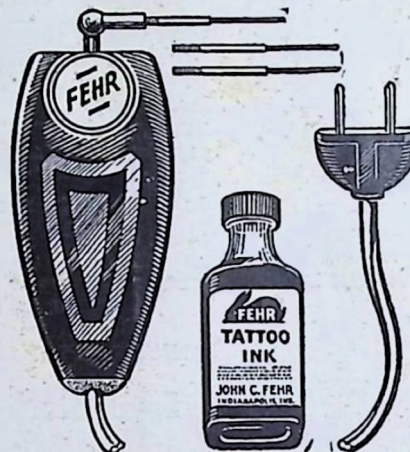
LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Plant located two blocks west, one-half block south of Fourth Street Viaduct. NOTE: We are closed Saturday and Sunday.

"Liquid Sulpho"

Are you losing young rabbits when they are from 6 to 10 weeks old? Practically every rabbitry in the country is troubled more or less with coccidiosis—many breeders are unaware of the fact. Play safe; three drops of Liquid Sulpho to the gallon of drinking water will insure you against further losses.

3-oz. bottle\$.50 8-oz. bottle\$1.00

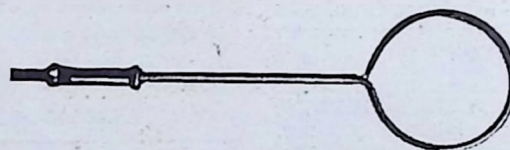


Fehr's Non-Shock, Sure-Grip Electric Tattoo Machine

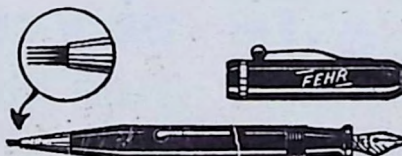
Plug in on any 110-volt, 60-cycle, A-C. At last a machine within reach of all—Postpaid, \$3.00.

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With enough ink to mark 100 rabbits and full instructions.

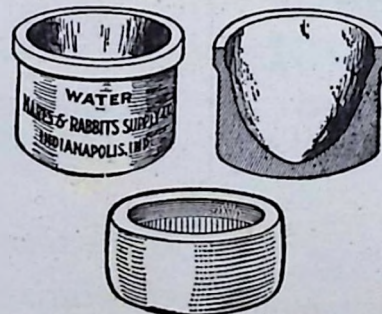


No. 1. There is a difference in Fehr's and the many imitations. Fehr has been making this outfit for more than 20 years. Why pay more for an imitation when you can get the original for 35 cents with a liberal supply of ink?



No. 6. Combination fountain pen and tattoo outfit. 14k gold plated point, chrome trimmings. \$1.00.

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Water Crocks, 6 inches wide, 3½ inches high, per dozen \$1.50.
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7½ inches wide and 3¼ inches high, per dozen \$1.60.

All prices are f. o. b. Freight. No C. O. D.

Must be ordered in dozen lots.

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